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Our

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

HIGH GRADE SEEDS

AND GUIDE

1895

FOR THE FARM & GARDEN.

ANNALS, APR 95



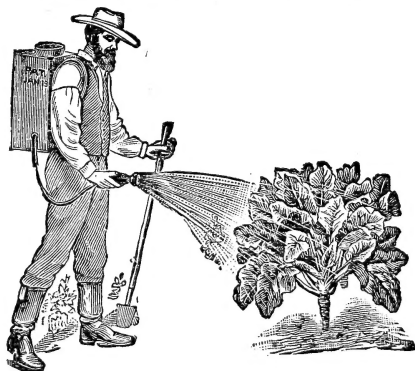
PRIZE MEDAL
WOODS
TESTED SEEDS

T.W. WOOD & SONS

SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS
Richmond, Va. U.S.A.

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The Lenox Sprayer.

THE LENOX SPRAYER.

One of the best machines made for applying liquid insecticides. Sprays up or down, covers every leaf as if by fog or dew. For Potato-bugs, the Garden, Cotton and Tobacco Fields, Orchards, Grape and small Fruit Culture. Indispensable to every fruit grower, trucker and market gardener. Price, \$4.00 each. Descriptive circular mailed on application.

The following varieties were omitted from body of Catalogue:

Early Norther Potatoes. A splendid new early variety; earlier than the Early Rose, and more prolific. A strong, vigorous grower, and the potatoes are bunched well together in the hills. It is a little longer in shape than the Early Rose. Table qualities are the very best. This variety has been thoroughly tested in various sections of the country, and so far has succeeded splendidly everywhere. We recommend it to our customers with confidence. Price, per peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, about \$4.50.

New Queen Potatoes. This grand Potato of recent introduction has come into great favor in the trucking sections. It closely resembles Beauty of Hebron in appearance, color, size and shape, but is a much earlier and heavier yielder. Parties who have grown this Potato are highly pleased with it, and it promises to become a leading sort, both for market and the family garden. Price, 60 cts. per peck; \$1.75 per bushel; about \$4.50 per barrel.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. This is a medium early Potato; large yielder and of excellent quality. Potatoes large size, regular, white skin and flesh, few and shallow eyes. Altogether, this is one of the best medium early varieties in cultivation. Price, per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.50.

The Virginia Ensilage Corn, which we have sold largely for a number of years, not only to farmers in our own State, but also in the North and West, has distinctly proved its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts, and our steady increase of trade, especially with Northern and Western dealers and farmers, is one of the best evidences of the satisfactory results from sowing this Corn. Price of same, \$1.00 per bushel; 5 bushels for \$4.50. Price of large quantity on application.

ANNALS, APR 95



To our Friends and Patrons :

RICHMOND, VA., January 1st, 1895.

AFTER the festive Christmas time, when the sun is in the zenith of its glory in other climes, and nature in the Northern Hemisphere is at rest, then is the time to select seed, so as to be ready to sow the various kinds suited to the approaching seasons. The cold-natured seeds for the gentle heat of February and March, and the hot-natured sorts for the warmth of summer. That you may be assisted in your selection, our Catalogue is cheerfully placed at your disposal; and as reliable seeds are very important if you would succeed, we desire to impress upon you to buy only **WOOD'S PRIZE MEDAL TESTED SEEDS**, which are offered at very reasonable prices.

In order to assist farmers and gardeners in their plans and preparation, we have in this Catalogue described various seeds and explained their culture, and have further, under the heading of **Monthly Operations for the Farm and Garden**, enumerated various kinds of seeds which can be sown at those periods.

Our thanks are tendered for the continued orders of our customers, and it is our earnest effort constantly to merit their confidence by growing and selecting the best and purest seeds, so that, by the blessing of Providence, bountiful crops may result, yielding prosperity and happiness.

Around Nottingham, England, a city noted for its lace, are several thousand small gardens. Every vacant piece of ground is divided into small patches, averaging 30 or 40 by 100 feet. These are eagerly rented, and sometimes bought for gardens by factory operatives and small store-keepers, who cultivate them with great earnestness after factory hours and on half-holidays. It is an every night occurrence in summer to see many of these sons of toil returning home with fine vegetables and splendid bouquets of flowers. What a contrast is this to large numbers in this country who have such splendid opportunities to have good gardens! What an ornament to a house, and what elevating influences have beautiful flowers, and what comfort and health-giving effect have fresh vegetables! Yet so many people who could, with a little effort, enjoy these blessings and have a much more diversified diet if they would devote a little more time to the improvement of the garden.

Grass and Clover culture are very important branches of diversified agriculture, which not only add to the money crops, but are the easiest and least costly methods of enriching and keeping in good condition the soil. Farm seeds are an important branch of our business, and we are careful to sell only seeds of the best quality and clear of weed seeds.

We have given a good deal of study to the adaptation of suitable Grass Seeds to the different soils and situations. We were the pioneers in this country in combining and offering for sale special mixtures suited to different soils and for hay or pasturage. The use of these mixtures has given the best satisfaction and results in largely increased yields. Full information regarding these will be found in the Grass Seed department of this Catalogue.

Soliciting your orders, and wishing you a prosperous New Year, we remain

Very truly yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

OFFICES AND SEED WAREHOUSES, 8 and 10 South Fourteenth Street.

BRANCH STORES: Cor. Sixth and Marshall Sts., and 1707 East Franklin Street.

Begin right—Plant Wood's Seeds—End right.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

WE PAY POSTAGE AND EXPRESSAGE on all packets, ounces, and quarter-pounds of Garden and Flower Seeds, and guarantee safe arrival at any Post Office or Express Office in the United States. In larger quantities, add eight cents per pound or fifteen cents per quart to the catalogue price if ordered to be sent by mail, except Onion Sets, postage on which is ten cents per quart. As no single package can be sent through the mail weighing more than four pounds, we have made arrangements with the *express companies* here to send seeds by express to nearly all parts of the United States at a rate not exceeding eight cents per pound; **PROVIDED THE EXPRESSAGE IS PREPAID.** This is much the best way of forwarding wherever possible. Be sure and bear in mind that to secure these low rates the expressage must be prepaid, and add the amount to your order if you wish seeds sent this way. A package weighing five pounds or less can be sent to any point in Virginia for twenty-five cents. Larger size packages can be sent at even a proportionately less rate than this.

MONEY CAN BE REMITTED by Postal Note, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express, Check or Draft. Letters with money enclosed can be registered at any post-office, and this is as safe and convenient a way as any, and customers will have the acknowledgment of receipt of order by the registry card, which is signed by us on receipt of letter and sent back by return mail. We accept two-cent stamps, but prefer money remitted in other ways. Don't send five- or ten-cent stamps if you can help it. Folding stamps in a piece of brown wrapping paper or newspaper prevents sticking together.

SEND ORDERS IN EARLY before the rush of business comes on, using, if you can, conveniently, the order sheet, which will be found in Catalogue. Always write your name, post-office, shipping address, express office, and State as plainly as possible. **Do not put the name of your farm or residence,** if different from your post-office, on your orders or letters, as it sometimes causes packages or letters to be misdirected.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED OATS, AND SEED POTATOES, and other Field Seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued, January 1st. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting current prices, and also mailing samples when desired. When writing for this information, always state about the quantities you expect to require.

EXTRA PREMIUMS. For each \$1.00 remitted for Seeds *at packet rates* you can select packet seeds to the amount of \$1.25. For each 50 cents remitted you can select to the amount of 60 cents. *This applies to seeds in packets only,* and remember we pay the postage. This virtually brings **Wood's Seed Store to every post-office,** and enables you to secure the very best seeds on most favorable terms. Our packet seeds are all full, large sized packets, containing more than double as much seed as the half-sized papers which are sold so largely in some sections.

WE CAREFULLY TEST the vitality of our stocks before sending out, and use every safeguard to send out only such seeds as will grow and produce satisfactory results. At the same time experience has proved that no matter how careful the seedsman may be, there are conditions and causes affecting the germination and purity of seeds that are beyond control, so that we, in common with other seedsmen, decline to give any guarantee; and while we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect of the crop. If our seeds are not accepted on these terms they must be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

Kindly send us the addresses of friends likely to buy seeds. Catalogue mailed free.

Monthly Operations for Farm and Garden.

TO assist gardeners and farmers, we have given under the heading for each month information as to seeds to sow, hints as to their culture, and other useful information, which, we trust, will be appreciated by our customers. The operations outlined are for sections where the climate is about the same as Richmond. For sections south of Richmond, the sowings, etc., must, of course, be correspondingly earlier; for later districts, a little later.

JANUARY.—This is a month of rest and recuperation for the gardener as well as the soil. Nature being at rest, affords time for making plans for the seasons, when the sun power will gradually call into activity the latent forces which combine to make the earth bring forth her increase and teem with plenty. Look carefully over our Seed Catalogue, and make out your list on the order sheet, and send for what you require; and do not forget a few flower seeds, as they add so much to the attractiveness of the home. Do not wait to order your seeds until the time for sowing arrives, but order early, so as to have same in readiness. We prepay the postage and express charges on all seeds at packet, ounce, and quarter-pound rates, so that you can procure the seeds at our prices, delivered at your express or post-office, if you cannot procure Wood's Seeds of your storekeeper. Do not accept any substitute for Wood's Prize Medal Tested Seeds, or it may result in an inferior garden, or loss of vegetables for a whole season.

If the ground is frozen, it is a good time to cover over the Strawberry rows in the garden with wheat straw, swamp hay, or pine straw. It aids in keeping the ground from alternate freezing and thawing, and as the Strawberries grow through the litter, it becomes matted, and acts as a mulch, and keeps the fruit clean.

Sow under glass, in a frame (to transplant later), Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Onion seeds, and a few Pansy seeds for flowers, if not already sown. They are all hardy, but will make much earlier by being forwarded with the glass protection.

Prune Grape Vines and Fruit Trees.

FEBRUARY.—It is well to plow or dig land intended for spring seeding before Christmas, so that the soil may be mellowed by the winter frosts. Where it is not done, it should be proceeded with when the ground is dry enough, so as to forward operations when the bright, seasonable weather comes on. Make out your order, and send it at once for Wood's High Grade Seeds, if not already done. Remember, we pay postage and expressage on all except bulk seeds (see page 2), so that it virtually brings our seed-store to your express or post-office.

Flowers are so attractive and elevating in their influence that a few seeds should be selected with every order. The hardy kinds can be forwarded by being sown in pots or boxes in the house.

Look after the manure pile, and turn it over to get it well decomposed and keep from firing.

Make Watermelon hills, putting a good shovelful of manure in each hill, which work well into the soil. The melons do better if the hills are made some months ahead of planting time.

Sow Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas in the earliest sections, and especially if desired for market; they are the hardiest, earliest Pea grown, as well as prolific. Likewise, a few early Potatoes can be planted.

Sow under glass, for transplanting, Wood's Selected Jersey Wakefield Cabbage and other varieties for succession, Cauliflower seed, Wood's Cabbage Lettuce, Radishes, and White Plume Celery for early erop. Sow Tobacco seed in plant beds.

Winter Oats should be sown if the weather is favorable; likewise Grass seed. Canada Field Peas, mixed with Oats or Rye, sown towards the end of the month, will make a large crop of splendid hay to cut early in June. Barley can also be sown, and should be more largely grown.

Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

Prune Grape Vines and Fruit Trees.

MARCH.—This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better, if the weather is favorable. We name them in the order in which they should be sown, viz.: Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Cauliflower, Cabbage seed, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, etc. Under glass, in frames, sow Tomato, Pepper, and Egg-Plant seed. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, Onion sets, etc. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions, and Lettuce plants from frames after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at nights.

Sow the hardy kinds of Flower Seeds, as they will flower earlier.

Sow Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas and Oats, and all kinds of Clover seed except Crimson or German (which is for fall sowing only), Grass seeds of all sorts, Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass, Tobacco seed, etc.

Prune Grape Vines and Fruit Trees as early as possible, if not already done.

APRIL.—This month seeds that are less hardy can be sown, as well as the hardy ones that have not been sown during March. We name them in the order of hardiness: English Peas, Celery, Cabbage, Onion, Radish, Asparagus, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, Lettuce, Parsley. The less hardy are Herbs, Snap Beans, Corn, Tomato, etc. Set out Cabbage plants, Onion sets, and plant Irish Potatoes. Plant in protected beds Sweet Potatoes, Egg Plant and Pepper seed. Some persons take the risk, and plant Squash, Cucumber and Melon seeds; but if the weather comes cold and wet, they are apt to rot.

Do not forget to sow some of the half hardy as well as hardy Flower Seeds. Plant Dahlia, Gladiolus, and Canna Bulbs.

Sow Mangel Wurzel seed for stock, likewise Sugar Beets.

Put out Fruit Trees, Strawberry roots, Asparagus plants, etc.

Sow Clover and Grass Seeds, plant Corn, Cotton, etc.

It is drawing towards the end of the season for Grass and Clover Seed. If they are not already sown, they should be hurried into the soil as early as possible.

MAY.—Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month, but it is best not to hurry some of them too much, or they may rot in the ground if the weather is cold and wet. We name the seeds in the order of their hardness: Asparagus can yet be sown, likewise Carrot, Salsify and Parsnip, Beet, Snap Beans of all kinds, Sugar Corn, Tomato Seed. Plant Dwarf Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumber, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Large Lima Beans, Okra, and Pumpkin and Cabbage seed for fall use. Set out plants of Tomato, Pepper, Strawberry, Sweet Potato and Egg Plant.

Do not forget to sow the tender varieties of flowers. The Catalogue and directions on the bags state which are tender.

Sow Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel for winter feeding of stock. All the Sorghums, Millets and Fodder plants can be sown; likewise Black, Blackeye, Wonderful, and other tender Peas, Soja, Navy and Tree Beans. Chufas or Earth Almonds should be planted for hogs, likewise Peanuts and Cotton for sale.

Dust the potato vines with Slug Shot to kill the potato bugs.

JUNE.—It is reasonable to expect hot summer weather to prevail now, and sowing and culture should be in accordance. Planting Snap Beans can be continued for a succession of green vegetables; Southern Prolific can be planted; it is a first-class cornfield or pole snap, as well as the Bush and other pole varieties.

Beets of all kinds and Mangel Wurzel, but as these are hard-shelled seed, a shower of rain in summer will not cause them to germinate; hence it is best to soak the seed in water for thirty-six or forty-eight hours before sowing, and if the ground is dry, water the ground in the drills just before sowing the seed in the evening. It is best to sow them on ridges.

Sow Cabbage seed for winter Cabbage. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch is the best. If flea bugs attack them, dust with Slug Shot or Tobacco Dust. Plant Field Corn and also Sugar Corn for roasting ears; likewise corn in drills for ensilage and fodder. Cucumbers for table use and pickling. Remember it is best to remove Cucumbers from the vines when large enough, whether wanted or not, or the vine will cease to produce. Egg Plants and Pepper should be set out, if not already done. Melons for late crop can be planted, both Watermelons and Cantaloupes. Sow Okra for use in soups and stews. Onions, both potato and other varieties, should be pulled and dried when the tops begin to die. Sow Tomato seed for late crop early in the month.

Potatoes of the late kinds for winter should be planted from about the 10th of the month until in July. Pumpkins for pies and stock are planted all during this month. Plant Squash for fall and winter use, and Sweet Potato plants; likewise Tomato plants for late crop.

German and Hungarian Millet are splendid crops to grow in summer for hay. They make their crop in about six weeks, and two crops can be made on the same ground. If these are cut when in bloom they make better hay and do not draw the land nearly so much as if the seed is allowed to ripen.

Soja Beans are a rich, splendid food, either dry or to cut up for ensilage. They are very profitable to grow to turn hogs on to fatten. These do not pod much until cool weather. Plant Navy Beans for winter use.

Wonderful, Black, Blackeye and other varieties of cow Peas are excellent crops to grow. They all gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the vines and roots. This is the most inexpensive fertilizer, and if a good crop of these is plowed under, it will be found equal to fifteen or twenty tons of stable manure. The peas can be gathered for use or sale, or hogs turned in on them to fatten.

JULY.—Beans of the dwarf varieties can be planted for table use; likewise Navy for winter use. All Blackeye Peas and Black Peas remaining unsown should be put in as early as possible. Corn of the quick-growing varieties, such as White Gentry and Golden Dent, can yet be planted to mature, and the early varieties of Sugar Corn for late roasting ears.

Plant out late Cabbage plants for winter use; likewise Celery plants.

This is the best month to sow Ruta Bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow upon a list in soil well improved by rotten manure or fertilizer, which should be thoroughly incorporated and covered with the soil. Ruta Bagas are excellent cheap winter food for the table or stock. If you desire good shaped roots, use Wood's Improved Purple Top; they are far superior to the ordinary strains. Cucumber, for pickling and table. Transplant Tomatoes for late crop.

Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder crop; likewise corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees and as an improver of the soil, and for grain.

Late Irish Potatoes should be planted. They are best planted just before or after a rain, while the earth is damp. Hot, dry soil sometimes causes them to rot, especially if freshly cut. It is a good plan to roll them in a little plaster before planting.

AUGUST.—This month is often a period of drought, and the best way to retain the moisture in the soil for your growing crop is to keep it loose and well worked. Always remember that good cultivation is essential to success. Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise Celery plants. It is well to trim off the tops of Celery before planting, if the plants are large.

Sow Wood's Cabbage Lettuce Seed for fall heading, likewise Endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop.

Finish sowing Ruta Baga seed. All kinds of Turnip seeds can be sown during the month; and as they are such nutritious, healthy food both for table and stock, and so easily grown, they should be largely sown. Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown in every garden on the vacant places that crops have been cleared off; if it is not required to use for feed, it will improve the soil equal to a cost of manure when dug in. As a farm crop it is most valuable, and should be sown during this month and September.

Sow Buckwheat for the uses mentioned in July.

Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and afterwards will make a crop of grain. We know of crops of Barley in Virginia that made fifty bushels per acre in addition to furnishing grazing.

Dust the Cabbage and Potato vines with Slug Shot, to kill the Cabbage worm and Potato bug. Be careful not to allow weeds to seed.

SEPTEMBER.—This is the month to commence to put in winter crops. All vacant land can be profitably sown to some crop, and the land will be improved thereby.

When the nights begin to be cooler, earth up Celery to blanch. Be careful in holding the stalk in the hand while drawing earth to it, as, if soil falls in the heart it will rust.

Kale seed for cutting for salad in the winter and spring should be sown, likewise Southern Prize Turnip, Seven Top and Spinach. These all make splendid vegetables.

Sow Lettuce seed for transplanting into frames or protected places. Onion seed should be extensively sown this month for transplanting end of October or early in November to make large Onions in the spring. Pearl Onion sets should likewise be set out, as well as Potato Onions. Radish seed can be sown to use in the fall.

Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and hay. Land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter Oats will do better sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter.

Continue to sow Barley and Rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass in your front yard. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept green lawn.

OCTOBER.—This is a busy month for sowing all kinds of fall seeds, and gathering in the remainder of the crops which a kind Providence has provided for our comfort. Earth up Celery. Set at the end of the month any Lettuce and Cabbage plants intended to stand out during the winter; likewise plant some Hyacinth and Tulip bulbs to brighten the home and garden in the early spring. They are quite hardy in the ground. Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower and Pansy seed in cold frame for spring plants. From the tenth of the month sow Wheat; be sure it is clean, as the product will be much more valuable. The sooner Winter Oats and Clover seed are sown the better, if not already put in; likewise Crimson Clover.

Winter Barley should be sown. It is very hardy, makes good grazing, and, when mature, the grain is splendid feed for stock, hogs, and poultry. It can be sown until the close of the month or early in November; likewise Vetches and Rye.

All kinds of Grass seeds can be sown this month. If they are grown by themselves, they will produce a crop of hay next year; if they are sown with grain, it will delay them. It is great economy to sow Wood's Grass Mixtures, adapted to different soils or uses. The increased results in yield and pasturage from their use will astonish you. Sow Sandvetch, a splendid new soiling and fodder plant. A little Rye sown amongst it will render it support. This is a leguminous plant, which gathers nitrogen from the air, and improves the soil where it grows. Do not forget to renovate the lawn, and sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass seed.

Plant out Strawberry plants.

NOVEMBER.—The season for sowing is nearly over in this section. Wheat, Rye, Barley, Timothy, and Herds Grass seed may yet be sown, but the earlier they are in the better.

Plant Fruit Trees and Grape Vines, and prune those already planted.

Look after and add to the manure pile.

Plow and manure land intended for crops in the spring where the land is dry enough. Do not prepare more land than you can cultivate well. If you can grow more produce on one acre by intensive farming than you can on two, it will be more profitable and satisfactory to do so.

Lettuce and Cabbage in cold frames should have plenty of air.

Hyacinths and Tulips can be planted out when the soil is dry enough.

DECEMBER.—Farming operations are about over for the year in this section, and this is the month for rest and recuperation. In the southern portion of the South, hardy seeds can yet be safely sown.

Flowers in the house should have some of Wood's Flower Plant Food applied to stimulate and increase their growth.

All the farm work that can be done now outside is to attend to the stock, and see that they are comfortably housed and bedded. They will thrive better on less food when well attended to. Plow and broadcast manure when the land is dry enough. As opportunity offers, it is advisable to clean up, mend fences, see that tools, implements, harness, and vehicles are put in good order and under cover, so that everything can be in readiness for the coming year's operations.

Make compost heaps. On most farms large quantities of swamp muck could be got, and if a layer of that; then a layer of leaves, pine-tags and refuse from the woods, and a layer of manure; then again a layer of each put on top; and after they have lain together some time, if they were turned over and mixed, a splendid compost heap could be made, which would be found a great enricher of the soil. A little lime scattered on the swamp muck would help to take the sourness out of it, and if bone meal or cotton seed were added and mixed in the pile, they would add to the value of the compost.

T. W. WOOD & SONS' EXHIBIT AT THE N. C. STATE FAIR.

The *Raleigh News and Observer* of October 23, in speaking of T. W. Wood & Sons' seed exhibit at the North Carolina State Fair, says: "Passing through Floral Hall into the western annex, the mammoth seed display of T. W. Wood & Sons, the famous seedsmen of Richmond, Va., will be observed. Everybody, especially those interested in agriculture, horticulture or gardening, should spend at least a few moments at this magnificent exhibit. The gentlemen in charge will take pleasure in showing to every one the complete variety of the excellent seeds for which this popular house is noted.

"Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons also had this exhibit at the Virginia Exposition, where it was very highly complimented."

In the issue of October 28, 1894, the *Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer* again referred to this exhibit as follows: "The ladies, the little girls, the boys, and even the men have been decorated these past three days with the dainty souvenirs of Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons, the great seedsmen. Mr. Wood, who has been in charge of their superb exhibit, has made friends out of all the little folks, and his wonderful collection of seeds of every variety has made future patrons out of many North Carolina planters and gardeners. It was one of the most unique exhibits ever displayed in Floral Hall, and in front of it was the most popular pausing place in the building."

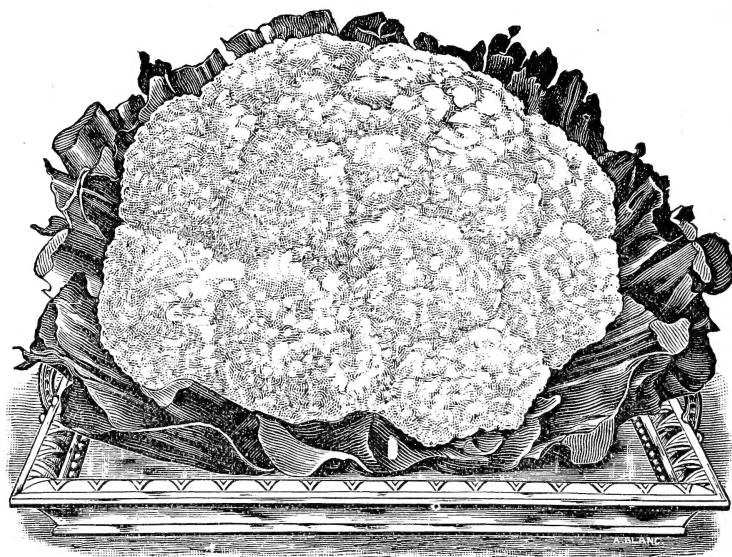
T. W. WOOD & SONS' NOVELTIES OF VALUE

AND

Standard Varieties Worthy of Special Mention.

I N introducing new varieties of seeds to our customers, we are very careful to offer only those sorts which are distinctly new or of real or special value, and we do not attempt to offer or introduce long strings of novelties simply because they are offered or introduced by other seedsmen, but we test all new introductions carefully; and if they are new and of decided merit over standard varieties in cultivation we adopt them; if not, they are rejected. We do not believe in charging an advanced price for new sorts which are inferior to well-known varieties, nor do we believe in offering anything as a novelty unless it is distinct and of real value. Our customers have shown their appreciation of this carefulness on our part in the past, and we assure them that we shall always endeavor to protect their interests in this and every other way that we consistently can.

WOOD'S EARLIEST SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.



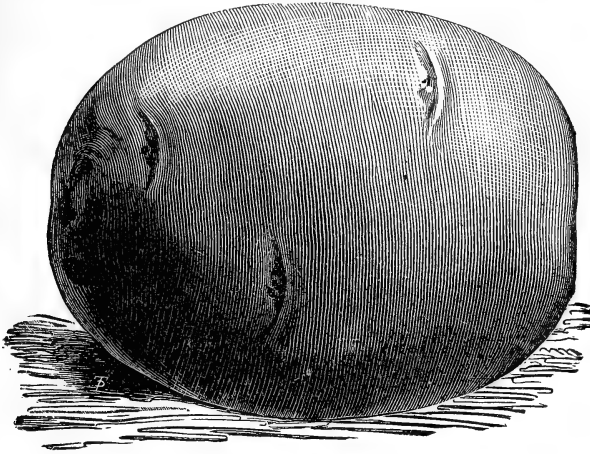
After careful tests of all the leading varieties of Cauliflower, we unhesitatingly claim that this is the best of all the varieties for Southern planters. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, nearly every plant forming a large, solid, perfect head of fine texture and pure white color. Numbers of our gardeners have experienced a difficulty in growing Cauliflowers successfully in the South, but if they will follow the cultural directions which we give on page 22, under the head of Cauliflowers, and plant this variety, we are sure they will be more than pleased, and will unite with us in saying that Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower is the best and most satisfactory variety in cultivation. This delicious vegetable always commands a high price in our own markets, as well as in the markets of other large cities, and with a little care and attention the planting of this variety will cause this crop to be one of the best paying crops, especially for shipping to Northern cities, as a spring and early summer crop. Per pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90 cts.; oz. \$3.00.

For each \$1.00 remitted for seeds at packet rates you can select \$1.25 worth.

WOOD'S EARLIEST POTATO.

We grew this excellent early Potato last year side by side with twenty other kinds, and found it earlier and more prolific than any other Northern grown sort, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as the best early Potato in cultivation, and one that will prove of the greatest value to truckers and market gardeners. Eighteen of the varieties that we tested were Northern grown seed; the other two second crop Southern grown seed. They were all dug and weighed on June

6th, and Wood's Earliest weighed *twenty-two per cent. heavier yield*, and by count *averaged thirty-three per cent. larger in size*. The next heaviest yielding was the famous Aroostook County (Maine) Early Rose. The other varieties yielded less still, most of them from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than Wood's Earliest. The varieties tested were the leading and standard varieties, as well as the latest new sorts.



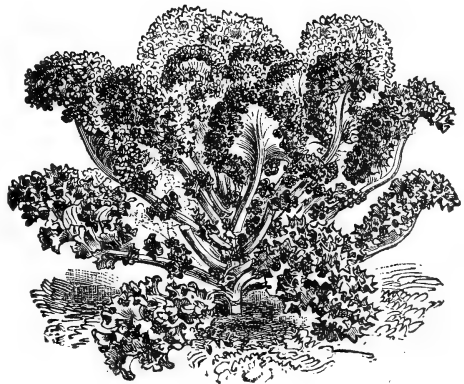
Wood's Earliest Potato.

The Potatoes are a beautiful shape, being nearly round, with very shallow eyes; color of the skin white, with a slight pink tint around the eyes; the flesh is white, and cooks splendidly, making one of the best of table

Potatoes. The yield is heavy, and it produces nearly all large Potatoes. We feel sure that in Wood's Earliest Potato we have a variety that will make money for our truckers and market gardeners, and prove itself to be one of the earliest, best yielding white Potatoes grown, and at the same time it will become one of the most popular early sorts for the family garden. We can supply both Northern grown (Maine) and second crop Southern grown seed of this sterling new sort. Prices as follows: Stock grown in Aroostook county, Maine—Per peck, 75 cts.; per bushel, \$2.50; per barrel, \$6.00. Second crop Southern grown seed—Per peck, 75 cts.; per bushel, \$2.50; per barrel, \$6.00.

EXTRA CURLED MOSBACH KALE.

This is the most beautiful variety of Kale grown. The leaves are so finely crimped and curled, and such a nice, light green color, that it answers admirably for garnishing. We also strongly recommend this as a most showy and attractive market variety, as well as being of excellent quality when cooked for the table. Market gardeners and truckers should by all means sow largely of this new variety, as we feel confident that it will prove one of the most popular and salable sorts wherever introduced. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz., 15 cts.; per lb. \$1.00.



WOOD'S EARLIEST HAR- DIEST SNAP BEANS,

which we introduced two years ago, are the earliest green Snap Bean in cultivation, and of particular value to truckers and market gardeners. See page 13. Per pkt. 15 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$3.50.

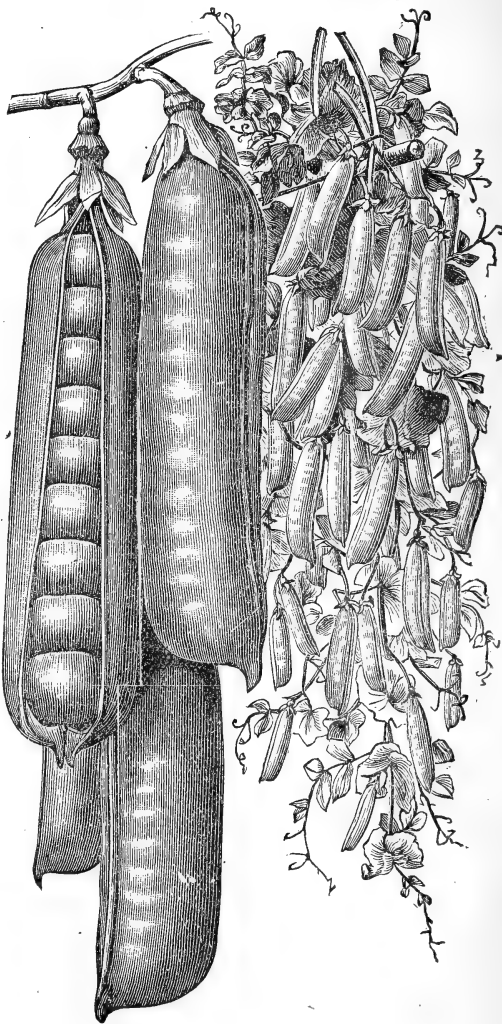
We pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates.

WOOD'S ACME PEA.

THE DELIGHT OF THE DINNER TABLE.

We introduce this Pea with the greatest confidence in its superior merit. We have never grown or eaten a pea which we consider comes so near to the acme of perfection as this does. The peas are large, wrinkled, of a greenish color, sweet, and of a splendid flavor, and have all the qualities combined to make them such a delightful vegetable. The vines are literally crowded with pods, and are what may be termed ever-bearing, to a greater degree than any other Peas. They bear, at the same time, peas in all stages of their development—those ready for the table, large quantities half ready, and young shoots full of bloom. The pods are moderately long and broad, and are filled with fine, large peas. The vines are robust, and grow three to four feet high. It is not necessary to stake these Peas, although they will grow a little better if it can be conveniently done. It is a second early variety, and the best Pea for the family garden we know of, and one that is likely to become very popular, and is in great and growing demand, not only by those who desire the most tasty dishes for the table, but also on account of its great and continuous yield. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.

WOOD'S LIGHTNING EXCELSIOR PEAS still maintain their superiority as the best early truckers' pea in existence. In addition to their extreme earliness, they ripen more uniformly, producing more mature peas at the first picking than any other early sort, and they can practically all be gathered at two pickings. This is an advantage that every trucker and market gardener knows how to appreciate. See page 11 for full description. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$4.00. Special prices quoted to truckers and market gardeners in quantity.



The Jones Water Melon has the past two seasons distinctively proved its superiority over the Dixie, Kolb Gem and other older varieties, both as a shipping and table melon, and will soon become one of the most largely grown sorts in cultivation. It is undoubtedly the melon for truckers and market gardeners. For description, etc., see page 33. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

The Jackson Water Melon, which we offer is the genuine old Jackson,[®] which has been noted so long for its flavor and quality as a table melon. It is not quite so large or productive as some of the newer sorts, but for quality it is hard to beat. See page 34. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

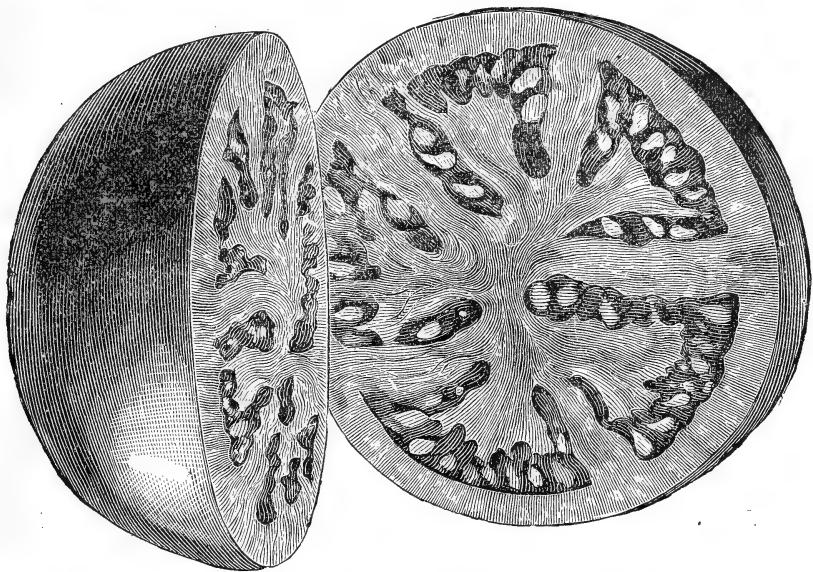
BOTETOURT CO., VA., May 26, 1894.—I bought some of the Clark's Mastodon Corn of you a year or two ago, and am much pleased with it. In fact, I like it better than any field corn.

R. P. ARBUCKLE.

"Monthly Operations," pages 3, 4, 5, tell you what to plant each month.

POTTS' CHOICE CANNER TOMATO.

Just what Canners and Truckers Want.



This splendid new Tomato is the result of a careful selection and of several years growing by Dr. Geo. Potts, one of our largest and most successful growers and canners of Tomatoes. Dr. Potts' description is as follows: "It is a large, blood-red, smooth Tomato, without any hard core, with thin skin, but strong, making it a good shipper, and ripens clean to the stem. It is well adapted to the South, and very prolific, and will make from eight to ten tons to the acre on medium soil, and stands the drought better than any other kind. It is an early Tomato, and bears well and retains its color until frost, and can be planted at different intervals during the season. For a shipper to Northern markets it cannot be excelled. Have tried many other varieties, but this has given the best satisfaction both as a shipper and as a canning variety." From this and other accounts we have had of this variety, it meets more fully than any other sort in cultivation all the requirements of our canners and market gardeners, and we believe it will prove the best, most satisfactory and most profitable sort in cultivation for these purposes. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe, introduced by us two years ago, has proved the best main crop Cantaloupe in cultivation. It is of exquisite flavor, very thick meat, produces uniform, large sized, thickly netted fruits, and is one of the most profitable market varieties grown, as well as being specially desirable for the private garden. See page 31 for fuller description of this variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage is the best and purest strain of Wakefield Cabbage offered. It is the result of years of careful selection, and has proved its superiority over and over again in the field trials of some of the largest and most successful of our truckers and market gardeners. Plant this variety if you want a sure and profitable crop. See page 19. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

For Late Cabbages Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch is the best of all. A large, solid, sure header, and one that has given the most profitable and satisfactory results to our large growers. Winter Cabbages are nearly always a profitable crop, both for home markets and shipping. See page 21 for full description of this valuable variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

NELSON CO., VA., May 5, 1894.—I have been having much sport with the Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe in my onion patch. The season has been sadly unfavorable, but I am going to make a great success of it anyhow, as compared with tobacco. If I could not get another like, I would not take \$100 for my Planet Jr. Its a merry little thing and has lots of sense.

J. THOMPSON BROWN.

HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS.

(*Bromus Inermis*.)



We have grown this valuable grass, and strongly recommend it to our customers. Through the Agricultural Department at Washington, it has been tested in various places, in Canada, Mississippi, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and California, and it succeeds remarkably well in all sections. It is resistant to intense cold, to sudden and extreme changes of temperature, and withstands protracted drought better than any other cultivated variety. In ordinary and poor sandy soil it grows twelve to eighteen inches high, but under better conditions it attains the height of three or four feet. While growing it resembles Orchard Grass, and we believe it will be found more valuable, as it is adapted to lighter and dryer soil. The underground stems grow most rapidly in light sandy soil, and penetrate with apparent ease the stiffest clays, and in all cases form a dense, tough sod, and produce a great amount of long, tender leaves. It remains green during the entire year, and bears grazing well. One plot sown in Mississippi three years ago has held the ground to the complete exclusion of all other grasses and weeds, where it remains green the year round. This grass will be found very valuable in mixtures for grazing. Sow about 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, any time from the middle of September until the end of October, or during November in the far South, and in the spring during February, March, and April. Price, 25 cts. per lb.

SANDVETCH.

A GRAND NEW FORAGE PLANT, SUITABLE FOR SANDY SOIL.

Last year we obtained from Europe seeds of a plant which we had never seen grown before. It is called "Sandvetch," and belongs to the leguminous family. It is a plant which will succeed in the most barren soils, even land that is too poor to grow the Winter Vetch. Six tons per acre have been harvested from the crop in poor, silicious or sandy soil. It also makes second cut afterwards, which can be used for hay or for seed, or for plowing under in the green state. The name given to it—Sandvetch—is very appropriate, as it is particularly adapted for growing in sandy land, although it succeeds well in all kinds of soil except very chalky land. The crop we sowed last fall was cut very early this spring, and grew to the height of five feet. The seed is as round as shot, and of a black and uniform color, small in size. It should be sown at the end of August or during September. It will do to sow alone, but it is much better to sow with a light seeding of Rye or Winter Oats, Rye being preferable to support the vines. The quantity required to sow an acre is about a bushel. It is the quickest-growing spring fodder plant we know. The first crop of this plant, we believe, will be ready to cut the end of March and a second crop end of April or early in May. This vetch makes splendid, nutritious feed.

One of the leading European journals says that a farmer obtained on an average in one cut, from March 25th to April 15th, a yield of ten tons per acre; the 8th of June a second cut of sixteen to eighteen tons. Another obtained ten tons at first cut, while a third kept sixty head of stock a whole month on a piece of land of three acres.

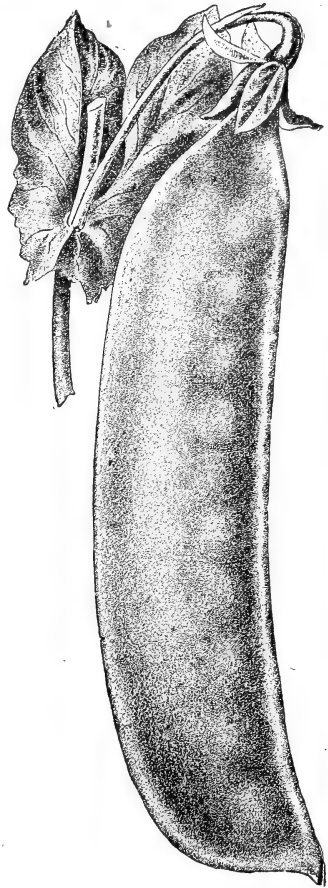
We would impress upon our friends and customers to try a small quantity of this seed, especially those who have light or sandy land, and we believe it will rival the valuable Crimson Clover. It is admirably adapted to the South Atlantic States, and will prove a great blessing to sections and soils where other grasses will not succeed well. Price, per pound, 25 cts.; 10-pound lots and over, 20 cts.

Don't forget to order Flower Seeds. Our stocks are the very best.

WOOD'S MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR PEA.

This is pronounced one of the greatest novelties in the pea line of recent introduction. Nothing has ever anywhere approached it in size or delicacy of flavor, it being far superior to the Melting Sugar or any other varieties of peas, shelled or sugar. Dr. F. M. Hexamer, editor of the "American Agriculturist," writes: "We have grown nearly every variety of Sugar Peas listed in seedsmen's catalogues, but have never seen anything to compare with the Wood's Mammoth Luscious." This is the general verdict. This new Sugar Pea bears pods much larger than any other variety. They are often six to seven inches long, and an inch-and-a-half broad. They are entirely free from membraneous lining and strings, and combine flavor, brittleness and succulence far ahead of all other kinds. They continue long in bearing, and even when old they boil down as tender and nice as when young. The vines grow six feet long, and require sticks. The pods are so long and broad that they should be sliced and boiled about ten or fifteen minutes when old, and have a little butter or sauce put over them, when they will be ready to supply the table, and makes an excellent, nutritious dish. They should not be shelled, but the peas and pods eaten together; and as they contain so much sugar, starch and gluten, are very nutritious for family use. We likewise commend them for the rapidity with which they can be gathered and prepared for cooking, in comparison with the shell peas. In fact, they have so many points of merit that they are rapidly coming into general use. If you have never grown the Sugar Peas, or even if you have not grown the ordinary varieties before, you should certainly include Mammoth Luscious in your order, as no lover of Sugar Peas

should miss this chance of obtaining the most delicious sugar pea ever offered. Our crop this season is again very short. Per pkt. 15cts.; two pkts. 25 cts.



French Canner Peas.

FRENCH CANNER PEAS.

This is the celebrated table and canning pea popularly known as French Peas, and which are so much sought after and desired by those who know what a good table delicacy is. Up to the past two or three years they have not been grown to any large extent in this country, but since their introduction they have speedily won their way into public favor, and made a high reputation for their flavor and quality when canned, as well as for use when freshly picked. The peas are produced in long, slim pods, containing on an average seven peas to the pod. The vines grow from three to three-and-a-half feet high, and should be drilled in rows four feet apart. They ripen medium early, and are particularly valuable to canners on account of their large yield, uniformity and heavy shelling. The Franklin Davis Nursery Co., who are also large canners, say: "We believe the coming pea is here, and are fully convinced that those who plant the French Canner will find money in it." Another large Maryland canner writes: "Having packed the French Canner variety of Peas, we do not hesitate to recommend them as a most superior article in appearance, color and flavor. This, combined with the fact that they show a better yield, makes them, in our opinion, the most desirable variety of peas for packers

use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

High Grade Vegetable Seeds,

WITH CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

WE list in the following pages the cream of the varieties of Vegetable Seeds. The great care we use in growing our crops to have them pure and first-class in all respects causes the confidence which is reposed in Wood's Seeds by our customers. The cultural directions given are for those sections, the climate of which is about the same as Richmond, Va. For sections further North or South, the time of sowing must be varied according to the difference in climate.

We mail Vegetable and Flower Seeds in packets, ounces, and quarter pounds, free of extra charge for postage; but seeds in larger quantities, if ordered to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of eight cents per pound, or fifteen cents per quart, except on Onion Sets, postage on which is ten cents per quart. For information about remitting money, etc., see page 2.

ARTICHOKE.

(GERMAN, *Artischoke*.)

The Globe Artichoke makes a tender and delicious vegetable, the edible portion being the undeveloped flower-head, which must be used before the bloom begins to open. The Jerusalem is a tuber.

Culture.—Sow the seed of the Globe in April, in rows fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out in the rows to four inches apart. Transplant the following spring to rows three feet apart, and two feet between the plants, where they will remain in bearing for years. Protect in winter by a covering of litter or coarse manure.

Large Globe. Produces large globular heads, with thick succulent scales. Boiled till tender, and served with butter and salt, it makes a delicious dish. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; lb. \$3.50.

Jerusalem.—This variety is grown for its tubers, which somewhat resemble the potato in appearance, but are different in flavor. It is used as a vegetable, and for feeding cows, sheep and hogs. It is a productive and profitable food. Plant in rows four feet apart, and cultivate the same as potatoes. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per quart extra.

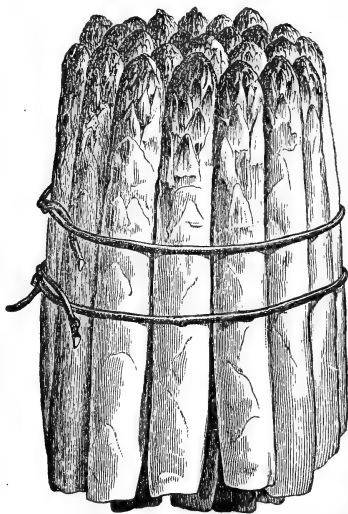
ASPARAGUS.

(GERMAN, *Spargel*.)

This has been cultivated for two thousand years, and is one of our most popular and healthy vegetables, and should be in every garden. A bed once established will, with proper care, last for twenty years. It is a profitable crop for market gardeners, both for near-by markets and for shipping to Northern cities.

Culture.—Sow seed thinly during March and April one inch deep, in rows fifteen inches apart; thin out the plants in the row to four inches apart, and keep clean. The following spring or fall they may be transplanted, but it is best to leave them in the row until two years old before transplanting. To prepare permanent beds for

Asparagus, dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and twelve to fifteen inches deep; put in the bottom well-rotted manure, which dig in and mix with the soil; then set the plants twelve or fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots and cover with six inches of soil and manure, and keep clean. On the approach of winter, cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt; bone is likewise very beneficial. The second spring, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the Asparagus as it grows, when it can be cut for use. If the soil is a stiff clay, add plenty of sand or sifted coal ashes to it. If it is desired to cut it green, the roots need only be covered twelve inches. When more than one bed is desired, make them five feet apart, or a less space if green Asparagus is wanted. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill; one hundred roots will set 80 to 100 feet in the row.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

STOKES CO., N. C., July 23, 1894.—Your seed has always proved satisfactory, and hope you will send these carefully and promptly.

BERKELY CO., S. C., July 1, 1894.—The Cabbage seed I bought of you in the fall did splendidly; they came up nicely, and all that I put out headed.

ALBEMARLE CO., VA., July 26, 1894.—I am anxious to buy from you, as all your seeds germinate well, particularly Grass seed.

J. G. H. MITCHELL.

W. H. HANAHAN.

GERTRUDE RIVES.

Remember we pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates.

Columbian White. This is a variety recommended as yielding seventy-five per cent. of white Asparagus from seed, and does not need earthing up to blanch. It is a vigorous grower, likely to become very popular. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50; lb. \$1.75.

Palmetto. This fine variety originated in the South. It is of immense size, and being earlier than other varieties, is a favorite for shipping or family use. The quality is excellent and its yield enormous. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Conover's Colossal. An old standard variety, which has given splendid satisfaction both as a market variety and for family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Barr's Mammoth. A fine large sort, grown largely for the Philadelphia market, where it is a favorite. The stalks are often an inch in diameter, and retain their thickness nearly to the top. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

500 roots sold at 1,000 rates.

Conover's Colossal. Two year old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.50 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth and Palmetto. One year old roots, 90 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Two year old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.50 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth. One year old roots, \$1.50 per 100. Two year old roots, \$2.00 per 100.

BEANS OR SNAPS.

(GERMAN, *Bush-Bohne*.)

A farinaceous food for the table, next in importance to wheat. A paying crop to grow in the South for shipment to Northern markets. To have a regular succession throughout the summer, plant every two weeks from beginning of April till middle of August.

Culture.—All varieties are tender, and should not be planted until April in this section. Plant in rows two to three feet apart, two inches deep, and three inches between the beans. Cultivate only when the vines are dry, as earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain will cause them to rust. Up to the time of blossoming they should be cultivated, but not after, as it may interfere with their setting well. One quart will plant 200 feet of drill; one and a half bushels will plant an acre.

Add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per qt., extra for postage if to be sent by mail. Packets mailed free.

Green Podded Varieties.

Bushel prices on application.

Wood's Earliest Hardest. This new white snap bean is the hardest variety we have ever tested. It will stand a light frost without injury, hence can be planted earlier than any other kind; but if it is planted at the same time as the Mohawk or other early varieties, it will be in flower and bear snaps some days ahead of any other kind. They are a flat podded sort, resembling the Mohawk; are very prolific, and desirable as an early market or family table variety, likewise as a splendid variety to plant late to make snaps or to make white beans to dry in the winter. Truckers and market gardeners will find this a great acquisition for planting for earliest market. Per pkt. 15 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$3.50.

Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks. Until the introduction of Wood's Earliest Hardest, this stood ahead of all other sorts in earliness and hardness. They will stand a slight frost, and on this account are preferred for early planting; also an excellent variety for pickling, for which purpose they should be planted about the middle of August. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Similar to the Mohawk in growth and time of maturing, only differing in color of seed. They are prized for early market, and are a good table variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

Best of All. A splendid sort, bearing long, fleshy pods of the finest flavor, very succulent and entirely stringless when young. They are early and yield abundantly. Although of recent introduction, all who have tried them agree that they deserve the name of "Best of All." Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00.

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine. An improvement over the Red Speckled Valentine, being earlier, more productive, and retaining all the good qualities of that well-known sort.

It is a cut-short, round-podded, green sort, of fine quality and flavor. This is the market gardeners' favorite, as it combines earliness and productiveness, which are of great importance. It is likewise one of the best family sorts. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Early Red Valentine. An old desirable sort for family use and market purposes. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10.

White Valentine. Similar in habit to the preceding variety, but rather later. The bean is white, which gives it additional value as a shell bean. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25.



Wood's Earliest Valentine.

ALBEMARLE CO., VA., August 27, 1894.—It gives me great pleasure to say that your seeds have always given me perfect satisfaction.

GEORGE B. STEPHENS.

\$1.25 worth of packet seeds can be selected for \$1.00 remitted

Refugee. A superior variety, used largely for pickling, for which purpose it is extensively grown, especially in the fall. Flesh thick and tender; an abundant bearer. It is largely grown for shipment to Northern markets during September and early October. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10.

Wax Podded Varieties.

Bushel prices on application.

Extra Early Refugee Wax. This has the first-rate quality of the Refugee, with wax pods that are long, round, and a golden yellow color. It is one of the earliest, and an immense yielder. It is a fine shipper and popular variety. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$1.60.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. One of the earliest and most productive of Wax Beans, coming in almost as early as the Mohawk. The vines are strong and robust, and stand upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60.

Challenge Black Wax. This is claimed by some to be the earliest of all the Wax Beans. The pods are large, and ripen very uniformly. Should become a popular sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50.

Golden Eye Wax. This is undoubtedly one of the best and most profitable sorts for the market gardener, being early and enormously productive. The vines grow about one-and-a-half to two feet high, are strong and branching, holding the pods well off the ground, thus keeping them clean and attractive. The vines and foliage are healthy, while the pods, which are very uniform in size, are free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.



Currie's Rust-Proof Wax.

Grenell's Rust Proof Golden Wax. The introducer of this strain of the Golden Wax claims it to be *absolutely rust-proof*. The pods are thicker than the Golden Wax and of excellent quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. This is a popular and productive variety of the early Wax sorts. The pods are long, of excellent flavor; is a great favorite for shipping, likewise for the home market and family garden. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Dwarf Golden Wax. An old standard variety, and one of the best and most popular of the Wax sorts. It is very early, bears pods which are very brittle, entirely stringless, and of a rich flavor. It has the further merit of being one of the best Beans grown for winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50.



Golden Eye Wax Bean.

WASHINGTON CO., N. C., July 6, 1894.—I have been using your seeds for four years, and expect to buy of you as long as I live, because I always find them to be just what you represent them.
A. C. WENTZ.

If Beans are to be sent by mail, add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per qt., for postage.

Dwarf German, or Black Wax. A well-known superior stringless Bean, giving the best satisfaction wherever used. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.

Ivory Pod Wax. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.

Crystal White, or Cabbage Wax. A distinct variety, with waxy, transparent pods. Stringless,

succulent, crisp, tender, and of the richest flavor. The pods are slow to harden, and are fine for canning or pickling. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50.

Soja Beans. See *Agricultural Seeds.*

Prolific Tree Beans. See *Agricultural Seeds.*

Navy Beans. See *Agricultural Seeds.*

DWARF, or BUSH LIMA BEANS.

We were the first seedsmen who grew this class of Beans, of which we were the originators. Before their introduction many were deterred from growing the Limas on account of the difficulty of procuring poles. But since the introduction of the Bush Lima this is obviated, and they can be grown as easily as the Snap Bean.

Wood's, or Henderson's Bush Lima. This variety, which we originated, has enjoyed a popularity unequalled by any introduction of recent years. It is the first Bush Lima Bean ever sold, and is to-day the most reliable of the Bush sorts. They are two weeks earlier than the Large Lima, and are wonderfully productive, averag-

equal in flavor. It should not be planted quite as early as the Snap Bean. Plant in rows two-and-a-half feet apart, ten or twelve inches between the beans. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.



Wood's, or Henderson's Bush Lima.

Pole and Corn-Field Beans.

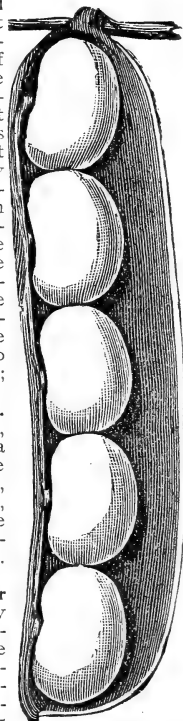
(GERMAN, *Stangen Bohnen.*)

Culture.—The running Beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, and should not be planted before May. In planting, set poles ten feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. The poles for Snap varieties can be set four by three feet.

Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima Bean. This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Lima Beans. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses in mammoth size and great productiveness any variety now offered. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality for using either in the green or dry state. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continuing bearing up to the time of frost. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts.; peck, \$2.75.

Wood's Improved Pole Lima. A variety of superior merit, distinct from the other Lima Beans. It is larger than the Small Lima or Butter Bean, fully as early, yields more, and is better in flavor. The best sort for market or family use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Small Lima, Sieva, or Butter Bean. A well-known early variety of shell Bean. Earlier and harder than the Large Lima, and more productive; known in some sections as the Sewee, or Carolina. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50.



Improv'd Pole Lima.

ing about sixty pods to each bush. The bushes are of hardy growth, compact, and very prolific, and continue in bearing till frost. Plant about the first of May in rows two-and-a-half feet apart, and twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early as the preceding variety, the extra large size should commend it to every gardener. The bushes grow about twenty inches high, and are well filled with beans, which are equally as large as the Large Pole Lima, and retain their luscious flavor. Plant in rows three feet apart, and eighteen inches to two feet apart in the row. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$3.00.

Jackson Wonder Beans. A new variety of Bush Beans, which originated in Georgia. The seed is of a dark brown color, spotted with black. It is very similar in growth to the Dwarf Lima, and resembles it in most particulars, excepting the color of the seed. It is a little hardier, standing more extremes of heat and cold, and is claimed to be more prolific, but not quite

DURHAM Co., N. C., June 28, 1894.—My seeds and plants came safely, and the plants are in beautiful condition. Many thanks.
M. P. MANGUM.

All packets of Beans, Peas, and other seeds sent through the mail, postage paid by us.

Large White Lima. An old favorite, and well liked wherever grown. They are not equal to Ford's Mammoth; are a little later than the Small Lima, but surpass that variety in size, tenderness and flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. The pods are borne in clusters, and are broad, thick, very fleshy, and entirely stringless. The flavor is rich and buttery. Can be used either as a Snap Bean or shelled for winter use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.

Fat Horse, or Southern Crease Back. This is a fine Southern pole variety, which forms a crease along the back—hence its name. The pods are round in shape and well filled; very prolific, and makes a fine Snap Bean. One of the best corn-field beans grown, and an excellent shell bean for winter use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Improved Southern Prolific. Experience has proved that this sort, being of Southern origin, cannot be successfully grown in the North without deterioration. We have, by careful selection and growing in the South, got this splendid sort back to its original excellence, and it is now a great improvement over the Southern Prolific as generally offered. The pods, which are generally borne in the greatest profusion, are brittle and tender, and in flavor unsurpassed by any other Snap Bean. It makes a splendid corn-field bean. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.

Southern Prolific. A prolific pole or corn-field Snap Bean. The pods, which are produced in clusters, are brittle, tender, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50.

Scarlet Runner. A favorite where known, both as an ornamental plant and useful vegetable. It has bright scarlet flowers, and makes an excellent snap when young. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

CHARLESTON CO., S. C., *June 9, 1894.*—The beans I got of you have yielded more than any beans I have ever planted, although we have had a drought. I planted them in a low piece of land, and they have paid me finely.

T. G. DISHER.

MARLBORO CO., S. C., *September 21, 1894.*—Your seeds, as a rule are the very best I can get.

WM. J. FULFORD.

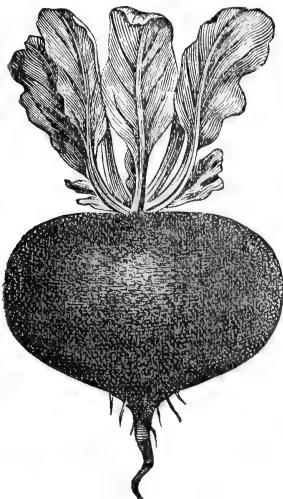


Improved Southern Prolific.

BEETS.

(GERMAN, *Runkel Rube*.)

Beets thrive best in a rather light, mellow and deeply-worked soil, which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure. For early use, sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart, and one inch deep; when the plants are large enough, thin out to six inches apart in the row. They may also be sown under glass and transplanted. When sowing for late crop, the seed should be well soaked before sowing. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; ten pounds are required for one acre.



Excelsior Beet.

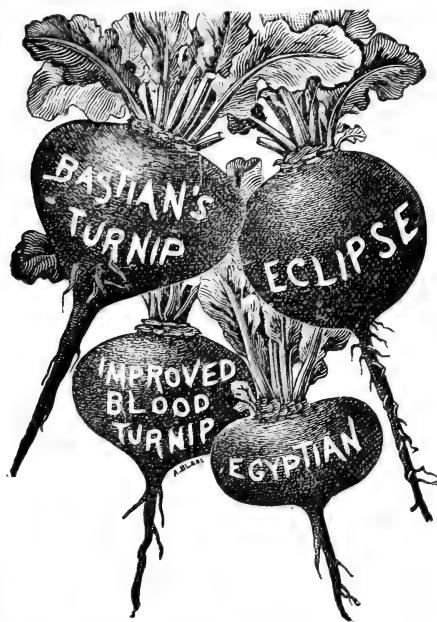
Excelsior, or Columbia. A new introduction, originating from the Egyptian. It possesses the smooth skin and earliness of its parent, but is of a rounder shape, much more showy and desirable as a market sort. The flesh is blood red, of rich, tender quality, does not become coarse and stringy, and it is earlier than the Eclipse. The foliage is small and of a rich bronze color, and it can be grown closer together than other varieties. This will prove a great acquisition to the market gardener on account of its many fine qualities, and a very desirable sort for the family garden. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Eclipse. This is a favorite with market gardeners. Perfectly smooth and globular, has a very small top of a deep red color, flesh of fine texture, and very sweet. Its heavy yielding and other good qualities make it a most desirable family and market gardeners' sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

Egyptian. An old standard sort both for the market gardener and family table. Very popular in all sections. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots, resembling in shape a flat turnip. Matures about ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Lentz. A fine early beet. The flesh is of a dark blood-red color, tender, sweet, and fine grained. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Edmand's Blood Turnip. This excellent early beet is recommended as one of the best grown, either for market or family use. It grows to a nice size, has small top, is very handsome and uniform in shape, deep red color, and very tender and sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



Early Blood Turnip. An improved strain of this well-known standard sort. The flesh is of a deep red color, a good keeper and an universal favorite. A first-rate market variety, and excellent for family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Bastian's Extra Early Turnip. This is one of our most highly esteemed varieties, as well for the table as for market. The flesh is tender and of excellent flavor. Grows to a large size, turnip-shaped, and of a bright red color. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Early Bassano, or Sugar. An excellent variety, of fine flavor, tender and juicy. The flesh boils light color. When sown late it makes a splendid winter beet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Improved Long Blood. Largely grown for winter use, for which purpose it is very desirable. The roots are long, of a dark red color, and is a splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURZELS.

The importance and value of these crops to all stock raisers cannot be over-estimated. This is realized by comparatively few Southern farmers. When it is considered that cows give

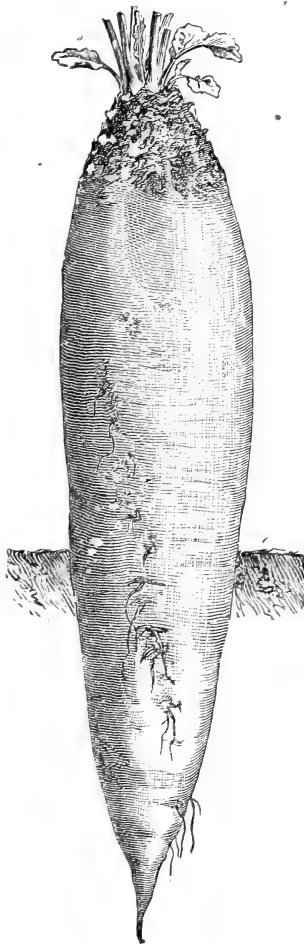
an increased yield of rich milk, that the health and condition of animals is improved, and as much as one thousand bushels of Mangel Wurzel have been grown on a single acre within five miles of Richmond, Va., it is indeed strange that they are not more extensively grown. Still the large increase in sales of Mangel Seed shows that farmers are beginning to realize their great value. They provide an immense amount of fresh, healthful food for winter use at a very small cost. To preserve for winter use, either pack away in barn as soon as frost occurs, or put into a pile five or six feet high on a dry sloping situation, and cover lightly with pine tags or straw, and throw a light sprinkling of earth on it to keep from blowing off. When cold, freezing weather comes on, throw on four or six inches more of earth. This gradual covering prevents heating. Sow during April, May or June, at the rate of six pounds to the acre,

in rows two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the row. As this is a hard-shelled seed, if sown in June it is best to soak the seed thirty-six hours and sow when the ground is moist.

Mammoth Prize Norbiton Giant.

This sort grows to an immense size, single roots often weighing 20 to 25 pounds. The roots are of a dark red color, of excellent quality, and very nutritious. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

Golden Tankard Mangel. A valuable variety which is of a rich yellow color, sweet flavor and fine shape. It is a heavy cropper, excellent for stock, and considered by progressive dairymen almost indispensable. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. and over, 35c. per lb.



Norbiton Giant Mangel.

LUNENBURG CO., VA., November 24, 1893.—I have beets raised from seed bought of you last spring weighing over ten pounds. If you wish to have one, let me know what you will allow. The variety is "Eclipse."

LANCASTER CO., S. C., September 27, 1894.—Seeds I have bought of you have always been good.

J. G. BLACKWELL.

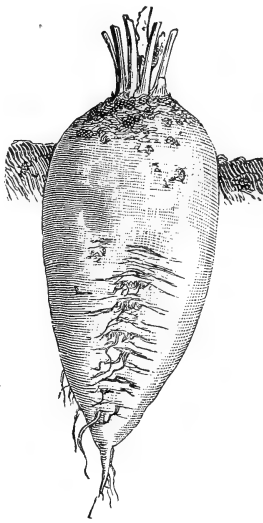
J. E. CRAIG.

We pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates.

Yellow or Orange Globe Tangel. An excellent sort, producing beautiful and symmetrical roots of large size. It is especially adapted to light, shallow soils. The roots grow partly above ground, and on this account are easily pulled. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Silesian, or Sugar. One of the most popular of the Sugar Beets, and is highly prized by cattle-feeders on account of the large amount of saccharine matter it contains. It is both productive and nutritious, and of splendid keeping qualities. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

White French Red Top Sugar. The growing of Sugar Beets should receive much greater attention in the South, as, on account of the long summer, they can be grown to the greatest degree of perfection. The White French Red Top Sugar is particularly adapted for sugar-making, as it has been bred up especially for that pur-



Silesian, or Sugar Beet.

pose. It is also excellent for stock-feeding. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

BROCCOLI.

(GERMAN, *Spargelkohl*.)

Very similar in appearance to Cauliflower. It is generally the custom to sow the seed in May, set out in July, and cultivate as for Winter Cabbage. One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants.

White Cape. This is the surest heading variety, and produces good-sized heads of a creamy white color. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.50.

BORECOLE.

See Kale.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

(GERMAN, *Rosenkohl*.)

A tender and delicious vegetable, which ought to be more extensively grown, as it is of better flavor than Cabbage, Kale, or Turnip Salad. The stalk is crowned with savoy leaves, and small green cabbage-like heads are produced all up the stems in great numbers, which are delicious. They are best after they have been touched with frost. Cultivate as for Late Cabbage. One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants.

Perfection. A very fine variety, bearing handsome round sprouts of best quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

WOOD'S CELEBRATED THOROUGH-BRED CABBAGE SEED.

(GERMAN, *Kopfkohl*.)

THE FINEST AMERICAN-GROWN SEED.

This is a very important crop, which we are exceedingly careful about. Our seed is produced from specially selected heads grown near the ocean, in the best Cabbage-seed producing district. We spare no pains to grow the best Cabbage seed that American soil will produce, and, from our customers' praise and reports of crop results, we feel confident that our Selected Early Jersey Wakefield produces as fine early Cabbages as any in the United States. Our other varieties are equally good, and are confidently recommended as the purest strains of head-producing Cabbage seed grown. For late crop there is no better than Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch, which is noted as the best header.

Culture.—The soil for Cabbage should be well enriched, and the Cabbage thoroughly cultivated and hoed, if fine heads are to be made. The early varieties should be sown in cold frames in November, or in gentle hot-beds or cold frames in January or February, giving plenty of air to harden the plants before transplanting. For later use sow in open ground in March. When the plants are large enough, transplant to other frames, or transplant direct from the seed-bed to rows two-and-a-half feet apart, and eighteen inches between the plants. They should be hoed frequently, drawing the earth to the plants. The late varieties should be sown in May or June, and the plants set out in July or August, in rows three feet apart, and two-and-a-half feet between the plants. For fall setting out, sow the seed (early varieties) in beds toward the end of September. Plant out on the north side of the ridge, running east and west, end of October or early in November; or they may be transplanted to cold frames and wintered over, and set out early the following spring. To prevent the turnip flea from attacking the young plants, dust over with air-slaked lime or tobacco dust. To kill green worms, dust over with Slug-Shot. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,500 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set one acre.

PRINCE GEORGE CO., VA., *January 4, 1894.*—I was much 'pleased at the result of seeds purchased of you last season. I had better vegetables than I ever grew before. L. L. BROCKWELL.

LEVY CO., FLA., *January 27, 1894.*—I like your seeds and the liberal packets you give, and will speak a good word when I have a chance. E. M. DIMON.

Sixty cents worth of packet seeds can be selected for fifty cents remitted.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. The seed of this celebrated Cabbage is the result of most careful selection. Our aim is to embrace earliness, size, and solidity of head, and we have succeeded to a remarkable degree in producing the ideal market-gardeners' first early Cabbage, which is suited alike for the family garden and the farm. Not only is the head large for so early a Cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Large Early, or Charleston Wakefield. In this new sort we have a combination of earliness, uniformity, size, and solidity. It retains the characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield, is a little later in maturing, but attains a much larger size, heads often weighing thirteen and fourteen pounds. Where size, quality and earliness are desired, this Cabbage commends itself as a most profitable and desirable sort for shipping, the home market, and for family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Wood's Extra Early. This is the largest extra early Cabbage grown. It is ox-heart shaped, a rapid grower, and a splendid sort, either for the market or the table. This variety coming in so very early, the heads do not get as solid as our Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield until they are fully matured. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Winningstadt. An excellent early variety. Sure heading, solid, and of good flavor. Especially



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

adapted to sandy soils. Very popular in Virginia and North and South Carolina. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Early Etampes. A very early variety; has good pointed heads, with short stem. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

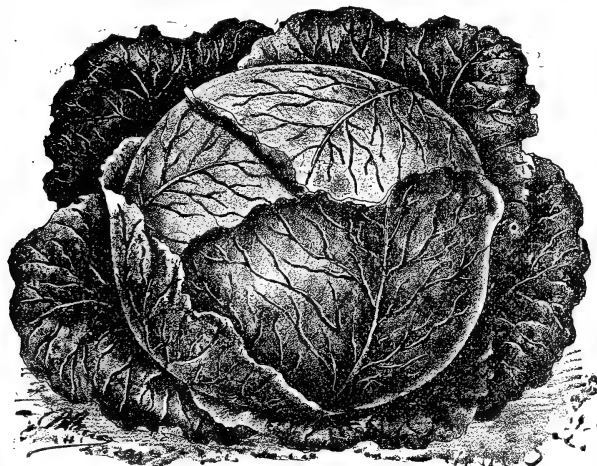
Early York. A small-sized, very early English sort; tender and well flavored. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Large Early York. Two weeks later than the preceding variety, but is a larger and more reliable header. Resists cold and heat well. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Early Oxheart. Grows low on the stump, and heads close and firm. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Solid South. A magnificent Cabbage, similar to the Early Summer in shape, but a week earlier, is larger, far more uniform, has fewer loose leaves, truer to type, and much slower in shooting to seed in the spring if the seed is sown in the fall. This is a quality which will be particularly appreciated by market gardeners. This splendid heading variety is of excellent quality and well adapted for the family garden as well as trucking. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Surehead. This is pronounced by thousands of growers one of the surest heading and best main crop Cabbages. It is a fine variety to sow for late crop, and one that has given great satisfaction in all parts of the country. Grows very large and solid. Our customers will find that our carefully selected seed is sure to please. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.



Solid South.

MATHEWS CO., VA., July 27, 1894.—I am very much pleased with your seed; they are the best that I have ever used, and I recommend them to everybody that I see. The Jersey Wakefield Cabbage Seed that I got from you last fall turned out splendidly. I believe every seed came up, and they were the best Cabbage that I have ever seen. I shall always buy your seed. I am going to send in the fall and get more seed from you.

LEWIS RAINS.

Wood's Cabbage Seed have attained an unequalled reputation with Southern planters.

*Vanderkaw.*

Vanderkaw. Our illustration shows three heads, grown by one of our market gardener customers, which aggregated fifty-nine-and-a-half pounds, an average of twenty pounds per head. This illustration is engraved from a photograph, and is perfectly true to nature. This

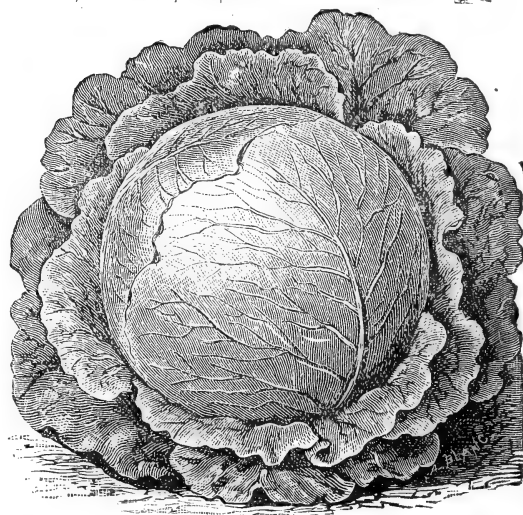
grand combination of size, weight and solidity, together with the splendid quality characteristic of the Vanderkaw, makes it one of the most desirable varieties in our list as a second early or late Cabbage. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

All Seasons. As the name indicates, this is an "all seasons" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. It is ready for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large and solid, round, flattened on top, and of the very best quality. Per pkt. 5 c.; oz. 20 c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 c.; lb. \$2.00.

Henderson's Early Summer. A splendid sort for market gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, round, firm heads, which stand the heat well. For fall seeding do not sow before September 25th, as if sown too early, it has a tendency to run to seed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

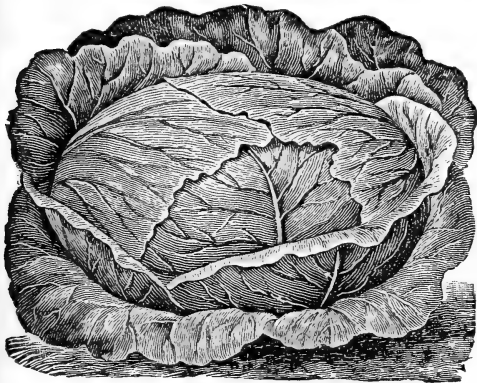
Fottler's Improved Early Brunswick. A fine second early-large-heading Drumhead. It likewise makes a fine winter Cabbage, if the plants are set out late. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Early Drumhead. A popular second early sort, and largely used throughout the South, as it stands the heat remarkably well. The heads are large, hard and solid. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

*All Seasons.*

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch—the surest, largest, and best late Cabbage grown.

Early Flat Dutch. An old standard variety, which bids fair never to outlive its popularity. The heads are large, uniform in shape and flattened on top. Specially recommended for the South on account of its heat-resisting qualities. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. There is no better late Cabbage offered to the public than this variety. We know what we are talking about when we recommend this as the best winter Cabbage grown. We have in it combined every essential quality necessary to make up a *first-class late Cabbage*. Our tests prove it beyond doubt the *finest strain of late cabbage yet introduced*. It grows to a large size, and can be relied upon to make good solid heads. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Large Late Drumhead. This variety resembles the Late Flat Dutch in many respects, but the heads are rounder on top. A splendid sort for winter use and for "sauerkraut." Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. This variety is an improvement on the old Drumhead Savoy. The heads are large; the leaves are finely curled. It is a compact grower and excellent keeper. This class of Savoy Cabbage is superior in quality to the ordinary Cabbages. After they have been touched with frost they are very tender and delicious. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Green Curled Savoy. Hardy and wrinkled-leaved. It does not form a firm head, but after it is frosted it will boil like marrow, and be equal in flavor to Cauliflower. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Red Dutch. A large red-headed variety, used almost exclusively for pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Green Glazed. A favorite late Cabbage in some sections of the South on account of its drought and insect resisting qualities. One of the hardiest and surest heading kinds grown. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Cabbage Plants. Varieties—Wood's Extra Early, Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield, Henderson's Early Summer, and Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March and April. Price till April 15th, per 100, 35 cts.; 1,000 \$3.00. Price after April 15th, per 100, 30 cts.; 1,000, \$2.50.

We will also furnish the above-named varieties—cold frame plants—for setting out early in November. Price, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Late Cabbage Plants. Varieties—Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Drumhead Savoy, and Red Dutch. Ready June, July and August. Price per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per hundred for postage.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We have now growing in cold frames large quantities of Early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce Plants, from the very best seed, and shall have all varieties well grown and rooted in their proper season. Customers may rely upon their orders being filled promptly the day after received, if the weather will permit. They will be packed in moss, so as to carry safely for three or four days, and may be expected to arrive in first-class condition. *All plants sent by mail are at purchaser's risk.* No extra charge made for baskets, boxes, or packing, and all orders will be delivered free to express office and depots. To avoid laying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered.

Five hundred plants at one thousand rates. If ordered to be sent by mail, add five cents per dozen, or fifteen cents per hundred, for postage.

Early Cabbage Plants. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March and April. Price up to April 15, per 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Price after April 15th, per 100, 30 cts.; 1,000, \$2.50.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready June, July and August. Price per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Tomato Plants. Ready, April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants per dozen, 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$6.00.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready January, February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July and August. Per 100, 40 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Lettuce Plants. Ready February, March, April October and November. Per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June. Per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz. 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Hop Plants. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Sage Roots. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.

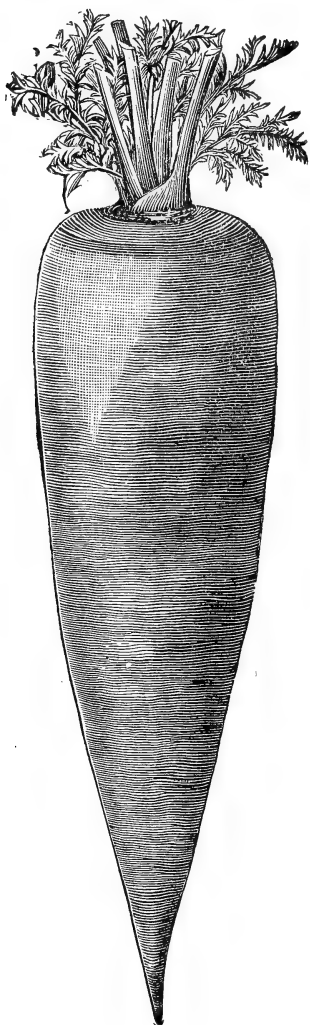
Thyme Roots. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.

Horse Radish Roots. 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Rhubarb Roots. Strong roots, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

ROCKBRIDGE CO., VA., March 23, 1894.—Your seeds sown by me last year proved very satisfactory, and I believe them to be superior to Northern grown seeds in every particular.

S. D. SIMMONS.



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.

CARROT. (GERMAN, *Mohre*.)

Culture.—Carrots like a light, fertile, deeply-worked soil, that has been manured for the previous crop. Sow the seed in drills, twelve inches apart, and half an inch deep. When growing, thin out from three to six inches apart, according to the kinds. Sow the early varieties as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked, if wanted for early market, and the main crop from middle of March until June. The early kinds can also be sown in August. To keep for winter use for the table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and six or eight inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill; three or four pounds to one acre.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate. A splendid sort for either field or garden culture. In form it is midway between the Improved Long Orange and Half Long, and produces large, smooth and symmetrical roots of a deep orange red color. It is one of our most popular sorts, both for market and table. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Ox-Heart, or Guerande. This is intermediate as to length between the Half Long and Short Horn, but is much thicker at the neck than either of these sorts, often attaining a diameter of three or four inches; stumprooted, of a rich orange color, and enormously productive. It is easily pulled, and a fine market sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90c.

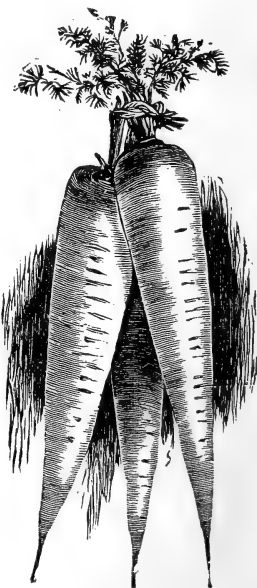
Early Scarlet Horn. This is the best early summer variety for both market and family. Flesh highly colored, fine grained, and of good flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Half Long Scarlet. (Stumprooted.) An excellent intermediate Carrot, coming in between the Short Horn and Long Orange. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Half Long Danvers. A half long Carrot of handsome shape and bright orange color. A splendid table sort; very productive, and a favorite with market gardeners. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Improved Long Orange. A splendid main crop Carrot, producing long roots of a deep orange color. One of the most popular winter sorts. Good for table, market or stock. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Large White Belgian. The largest and most productive Carrot in our list, but of coarse texture. The roots are thick and long, and of a yellowish white color. Should be grown by all cattle raisers as they are a health-producing food. They increase the flow of milk, and add greatly to the flavor of the butter. Per pkt. 5 cents; oz. 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cents; lb. 50 cents.



Improved Long Orange.

CAULIFLOWER.

(GERMAN, *Blumenkohl*.)

Culture.—Sow the seeds in cold frames or hot-beds as for the earliest Cabbage, and plant and cultivate as such. Work deeply and well. Extra manure and plenty of water, especially after they begin to head, will pay well on this crop. If the weather is dry, mulch the ground with straw or litter, and an occasional application of liquid manure will be beneficial. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow seed end of May or June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter Cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere in the United States, which would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,500 plants.

Wood's Earliest Snowball. For description see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 6. Per pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90 cts.; oz. \$3.00.

White Belgian Carrot makes an enormous yield of nutritious stock food.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. This seed we have had grown for us by the most noted grower in Europe, and have great confidence in recommending it to produce the finest heads. It is one of the best of Cauliflowers for planting early or late. Per pkt. 20 cts.; oz. \$2.00.

Early Snowball. An excellent variety of dwarf habit, with small outer leaves, and pure white heads. Very early, of good size, a sure header, and well adapted to this section. Per pkt. 20 cts.; oz. \$2.00.

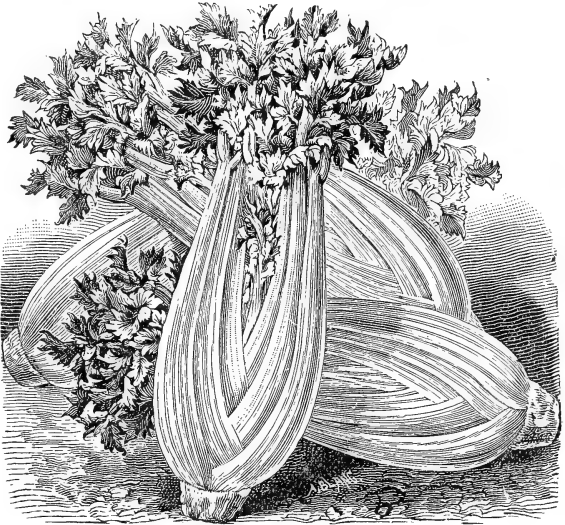
Veitch's Autumn Giant. A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and, being protected by the foliage, remain long fit for use. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Cauliflower Plants. Varieties—Wood's Earliest Snowball and Early Dwarf Erfurt. Ready February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50c.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cts. per 100 for postage.

CELERY. (GERMAN, *Seleri.*)

Culture.—Sow in February, March, or beginning of April, in a bed of fine rich soil, and press the soil over the seed firmly with the back of the spade or roller, if the soil is dry enough. Keep them clean, and in dry weather an occasional soaking with water will be beneficial. Transplant to trenches in July or August. For bed-culture, prepare a bed three or four feet wide, throw out the depth of nine or twelve inches, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in slightly, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants seven or eight inches apart, in rows twelve inches apart, and press the soil well to the roots, and when the plants are nearly grown, earth up to blanch. For single rows, prepare in the same way as for bed-culture, except the rows should be only twelve inches wide, and the roots set eight inches apart. The rows will require to be four feet apart for earthing up. Care should be had to keep the earth from falling amongst the leaves; hence it is best to hold the leaves with one hand, and press soil around it with the other, after which soil can be drawn to it with the hoe or



Giant Pascal Celery.

plowed. The dwarf varieties require shallow trenches. The tops must be protected before winter sets in. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

White Plume. This is the best variety for early maturing. It does not require much earthing up, and soon blanches. It is a handsome variety, of good quality, but should be used early, as it does not keep well, and should not be planted for a late winter crop. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

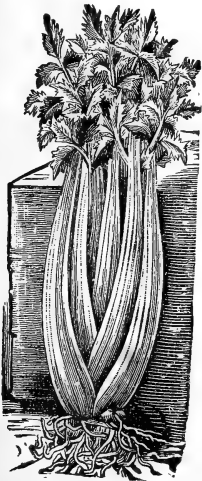
Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. A variety highly esteemed for its fine flavor and beautiful appearance, the heart being golden yellow, and very solid. One of the best for either home or market use, and is a splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.;

Crawford's Half Dwarf, also known as Henderson's Half Dwarf. This variety is a great favorite both for the market and family garden. It is intermediate in size between the Dwarf and Large White Solid, a vigorous grower, and a fine keeper. When blanched it is yellowish white, making it very ornamental for the table. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Large White Solid. The best of the large sorts, and presents a very handsome and showy appearance. The stalks are clear white, solid, crisp, and of fine flavor. When grown very large, the stalks sometimes become hollow. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Giant Pascal. Careful selection from the Golden Self-Blanching has established in this a distinct variety of decided merit, which has the advantage of being larger and a better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor, crisp, and entirely stringless. Has large, thick, solid stalks, with beautiful golden hearts, and blanches quickly. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Kalamazoo. A variety largely grown in the celebrated celery-growing district of Michigan, where it originated. It is pronounced a perfect type of Dwarf White Celery. It attains a large size, is of quick growth, remarkably solid, crisp, and fine flavored. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.



Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf.

oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Better Celery can be grown in Virginia than in Michigan with proper cultivation.

Perfection Heartwell. This is one of the best sellers on the market, as purchasers are attracted by the large size and clear color of the stalks. In size it is intermediate between the Golden Heart and Large White Solid. The stalks are long, thick, and solid, very compact, crisp, and of fine flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Golden Self-Blanching. The introduction of this variety a few years since marked a new era in celery growing, particularly for the private garden. It requires but little earthing up; grows to a large size, is crisp, solid, and of fine flavor. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Large Smooth Prague Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery. This is grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced, and used with vinegar, make a most excellent salad. Per pkt 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Celery Seed for Flavoring. Per oz. 5 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Celery Plants. Varieties—Large White Solid, Half Dwarf, Golden Heart, Kalamazoo, Golden Self-Blanching, and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. Per 100, 40 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add fifteen cents per hundred for postage.

COLLARDS.

(GERMAN, *Blatterkohl*.)

This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of that section for table use. It likewise makes a fine forage for cattle and cows, and is considered a preventive of cholera in hogs. Crops of six or seven tons per acre are produced, which makes excellent ensilage. The leaves form in a mass on the stem, which attains a greater height as the leaves are pulled off. Sow the seed in June,



White Plume Celery.

July and August, and transplant to rows twelve to fifteen inches apart.

True Georgia. The old standard sort, which has been in use in the South for years. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

HERBS, SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL.

Save a corner of the garden for a few Pot and Sweet Herbs (for flavoring soups, meats, etc.); they are indispensable to every garden, while some of the medicinal sorts will be found very useful. They thrive nicely along the side of a fence in a deep and fairly rich soil.

Culture.—Sow in spring, in shallow drills twelve inches apart. To preserve for use, gather on a dry day, just before they come into bloom, dry, and put into closely-corked bottles.

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Basil Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used largely in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Caraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionary, and for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces

and pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Fennel. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Sage. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

EXTRA PREMIUMS. Remember that you can select 60 cents' worth of packet seeds for each 50 cents remitted, or \$1.25 for each \$1.00 remitted. This applies to packet seeds only. All seeds at packet, ounce and quarter pound rates are sent postage paid.

ALLEGHANY CO., VA., April 18, 1894.—Your seeds stand well with the farmers in this county. One told me a few days ago that they were the best he could get, and he has tried all the noted Northern seedsmen.

SUSSEX CO., VA., May 8, 1894.—Many thanks for prompt attention to my last order. I was highly pleased.

THOMAS E. GIBBS.

MRS. A. J. LEAVELL.

Write for special prices if you require Corn, Peas, or Beans by the bushel.

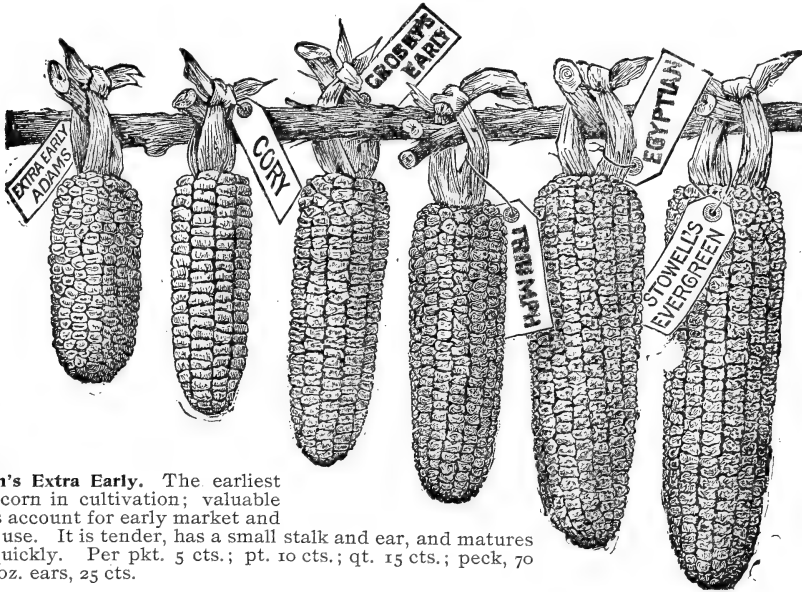
CORN==Garden Varieties.

(GERMAN, *Welsch Korn*.)

With pleasure we note the increasing demand for Sugar Corn for roasting ears. The quality and flavor is so far superior to the ordinary corn that it is a wonder, for table use, the common field corns are not entirely discarded. Those who have not yet used Sugar Corn for roasting ears we recommend to try it.

Culture.—Plant Adam's Early in well-manured ground last of March or early in April, in hills or drills. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early varieties of Sugar corn can be planted during July for late roasting ears. One quart will plant five hundred hills, and from six to eight quarts an acre.

Add fifteen cents per quart, eight cents per pint, for postage if to be sent by mail.



Adam's Extra Early. The earliest white corn in cultivation; valuable on this account for early market and family use. It is tender, has a small stalk and ear, and matures very quickly. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; doz. ears, 25 cts.

Adam's Early, or Burlington. Similar to the Adam's Extra Early, but makes larger ears. Though not a sugar corn, this is one of our most popular early sorts, both for market and the table. It is earlier and harder than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; doz. ears, 25 cts.

Gentry Early Market. A large-eared, quick-maturing white corn, which makes good roasting ears, to come on after Adam's Early. This being such a quick-growing sort, it is desirable for early market. Aside from its worth as a table corn, it possesses merits of high order as a field variety, especially on light soils and thin land. It grows and matures very rapidly, making it valuable to plant early for market or home use, or to plant late, after it is too late to plant other varieties. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 65 cts.; doz. ears, 30 cts.

Pennsylvania Rare Ripe, or Long White Flint. Known in some sections as the Hominy Corn, and is one of the best sorts for this purpose. The ears are long, and being of very quick growth, is desirable for second early market. Also largely used for stock feeding. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 65 cts.; doz. ears, 25 cts.

The following varieties are sugar corns
Early Cory. This is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; doz. ears, 35 cts.

Early Marblehead. Is of dwarf habit, and the ears, which are small and sweet, set low down. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; doz. ears, 35 cts.

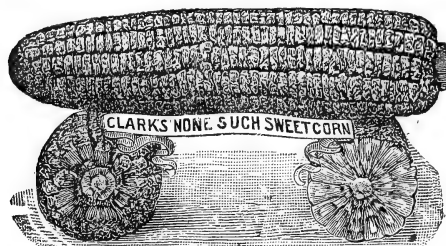
Black Mexican Sugar. One of the sweetest and best early sugar varieties for this section. Those who have given this a trial are unanimous in their decision that it is an admirable sweet sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; doz. ears, 35 cts.

Early Minnesota. One of the earliest sweet corns, producing small-sized ears of very good quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; dozen ears, 35 cts.

Crosby's Early. An excellent very early variety. Ears of fine size and very sweet. It is a dwarf variety, and requires good rich soil. The grains are thick, sweet, juicy, and of a rich flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

RICHLAND CO., S. C., February 25, 1894.—Please let me return many thanks for the seeds I received on last Wednesday from the Bookman office. I hope they may give satisfaction, as all of the seed have done in the past.
MRS. T. O. WHISTWORTH.

Our Flower Seeds germinate well and produce the finest strains of Flowers.



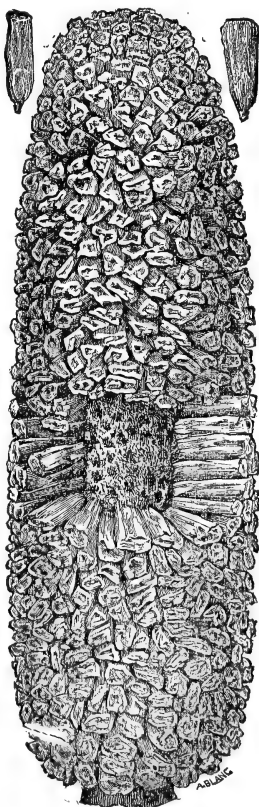
New Nonesuch. A second early corn to follow in succession. The ears are large, sweet and tender, and free from the flinty nature which impairs the quality of many sorts. A strong grower, heavy yielder, and sure to please even the most critical. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; ear, 5 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Triumph Sugar. The earliest of the large varieties; very prolific and sweet; intermediate between the preceding variety and Stowell's Evergreen. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Country Gentleman. One of the finest flavored and sweetest of Sugar Corns. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing three or four good ears to the stalk. The cob is very small, giving a great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. A great merit of this corn, as before stated, is its delicious quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, 90 cts. doz. ears, 40 cts.

Egyptian Sweet. The ears of this variety are of large size, resembling Stowell's Evergreen, and peculiarly sweet. It matures moderately late, and is highly recommended, both for table and canning. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Stowell's Evergreen. Although a late variety, this is conceded to be the best sugar corn for all purposes. It is especially recommended as a table sort, for be-



Country Gentleman.

sides being exceptionally tender and sugary, it will remain in a green state longer than any other. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Gold Coin. A grand new variety of sweet corn, considered by some the sweetest and best flavored corn in existence. Its evergreen qualities are remarkable, the ears keeping young and tender for three weeks after reaching their growth. It is very productive, bearing almost always two or three large-sized ears to the stalk. These good points make it a very desirable sort, commending it to the highest favor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Early Mammoth. In this we have a variety which fills a long-felt want, that of an early variety of the Late Mammoth type. It matures two weeks earlier than the Late Mammoth, which variety it closely resembles. Ears of good size and quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Sweet Fodder Corn. Per peck, 45 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; 10 bushels and over, \$1.35 per bushel.

For Seed Corn for field culture, see Agricultural department.

POP CORN.

This is peculiarly the boy's crop, and one in which he takes as much interest as his elders. The amusement and pleasant hours passed while sitting round the fireside on a winter's night popping corn leave memories that are always recurred to with delight in after years.

Mapledale Prolific. Prof. Wetherall, the originator of this, states that he selected on his farm ten stalks with 121 ears, or an average of 12 ears to the stalk—one stalk having 19 ears. The stalks grow six feet high, and the ears are all large in size, with grains nearly clear white in color. It pops pure white, and is of fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; per ear, 5 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Silver Lace. Also known as the White Pearl. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; per ear, 5 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

Queen's Golden. This is a large eared and handsome pop corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about six feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Per pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; per ear, 5 cts.; dozen ears, 40 cts.

One pint each of three varieties of Pop Corn for 50 cents.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS.

This is popular in some sections for use as a salad during the winter and spring months. For winter or spring use, sow the seed in September in drills nine inches to one foot apart; tread on the rows to make firm the soil, and it will germinate better. When severe weather comes on, cover lightly with clean straw or leaves. Can be sown early in spring.

Large Seeded. Round-leaved and the best variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

RUTHERFORD Co., N. C., February 8, 1894.—I send you \$1.25 for seeds. Your seeds prove the best yield for me. Last year I used seeds from another house and had a bad stand.

MRS. S. D. WALKER.

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS.(GERMAN, *Kresse*.)

Culture.—Sow thickly in shallow drills two inches apart, as soon as weather will permit, and when crop is ready, cut close to the roots. As it soon runs to seed, it is best to make frequent sowings.

Curled. When used as a small salad, like Let-

tuce, the leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 40c.

Water Cress. This is an excellent salad to eat with salt, and has a particularly pleasant taste. It has a quick sale, where known, and is easily produced by sowing the seed in the brooks or streams, and will rapidly increase by the spreading of roots. It is a hardy perennial aquatic plant. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

CUCUMBER.(GERMAN, *Gurke*.)

These are deliciously appropriate as a hot-weather salad, and likewise for pickles. The South should grow more for these purposes, as well as for shipping, as they are admirably adapted to the South.

Culture.—A warm, rich, moist, sandy loam is the best soil for Cucumbers. Heat and moisture are two essentials for the growing of Cucumbers. For very early crop, sow seed in hot-bed on pieces of sod, grass side down, and they can be readily transplanted; or sow seed in flower-pots, and transplant early in May; or sow in hills in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to three or four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted for use or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

White Pearl. This variety is a novelty in Cucumbers. The fruit is set close to the hill in the early stages, and if these are gathered when ready, the vines will continue to bear freely throughout the season. The color is a beautiful pearly white when mature, and the skin very smooth. It is productive and highly recommended. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

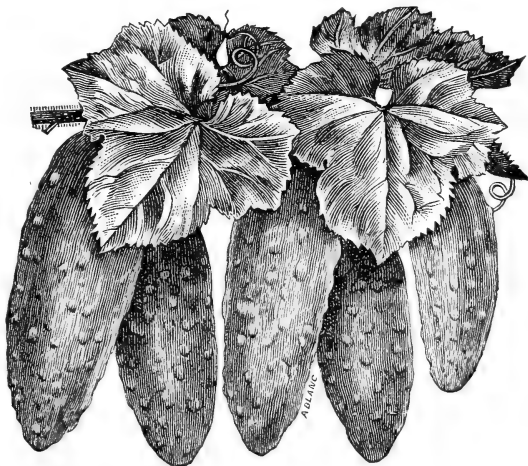
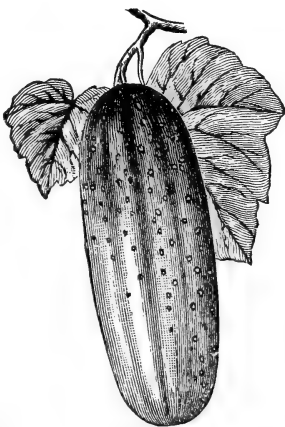
Siberian. This variety is the earliest in cultivation, producing Cucumbers five inches long fifty-five days after planting. It is somewhat thicker than the Early Cluster, and is more blunt at the ends. A prolific bearer, and first-class in every particular. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Thorburn's Everbearing. A new, valuable pickling variety. It is of small size, very early, and enormously productive. The peculiar merit of this is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit for a long time. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Early Russian. Productive and well flavored. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Giant Pera. A variety growing to a large size. It is very straight and smooth, and will be found exceedingly crisp and tender, with small seed cavity and few seeds. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Improved Early White Spine. A favorite for home use as well as with market gardeners for both early and late planting. Medium size, very prolific, and excellent either for table use or

*Westerfield's Chicago Pickling Cucumber.**Improved White Spine.*

pickles. Largely grown for forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Early Green Cluster. A splendid pickling sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50c.

Early Frame. A standard sort, of medium size, straight and well shaped. Excellent for table use and for pickling when young. Desirable for forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Green Prolific. One of the best pickling sorts, making Cucumbers of a uniform size, hardly ever too large for pickling, and is enormously productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Improved Long Green. A standard variety, largely used for pickles; dark green, firm and crisp. The young fruits are the best for sour pickles, and the riper fruits the best for sweet pickles. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. A very prolific and valuable pickling Cucumber, which has become very popular. Around Chicago, where it originated, it is the principal variety grown, and the large pickle factories prefer it to any other sort. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

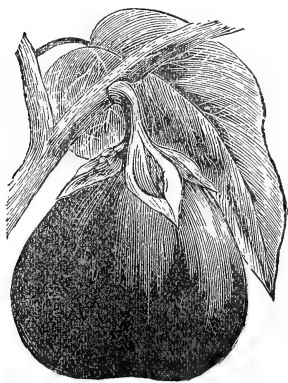
Jersey Pickling. A very productive pickling sort. Very crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Gherkin, or Burr. A small, oval-shaped, prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

EGG PLANT.

(GERMAN, *Eierpflanze*.)

The Egg Plant should be grown in every Southern garden, it being best adapted to our Southern climate, and succeeds remarkably well. When properly prepared, it makes a most delicious dish.



New York Improved Egg Plant.

New York Improved Purple. This is the best and largest variety cultivated, and the leading sort for both table and market. The skin is deep purple and smooth, and the flesh of excellent quality. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Egg Plants. Plants ready in May. Per doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

ENDIVE. (GERMAN, *Endiven*.)

For fall and winter use this is one of the most refreshing of salads, and should be more generally grown. It is particularly appetizing when mixed with lettuce and French dressing. It is likewise used as a substitute for lettuce.

Culture.—Sow the seed in August. Transplant or thin out the plants to nine or twelve inches apart, and when large enough, tie up to blanch; in dry seasons water freely. A moist, rich soil is best suited for this crop.

Green Curled. Very hardy; the leaves are dark green, beautifully curled, which blanch white, tender and crisp. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

GARLIC. (GERMAN, *Knoblauch*.)

The Garlic is the most pungent in taste and flavor of the onion family. It is used principally with herbs for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

Culture.—Divide the bulbs into small sets, and plant in March or September, in light, rich soil, in rows twelve inches apart, and six inches between the sets. Cultivate as for onions. When grown, bend over the tops to assist bulb-ing.

Garlic Sets. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

GOURDS.

(See Flower Seed List.)

HORSE RADISH.

Select a moist situation, and plant small pieces of root, cut slanting, two or three inches deep (small end downward), and about eight inches apart. Sets, 25 cts. per doz.; \$1 per 100.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

(GERMAN, *Blatter Kohl*.)

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. They may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. It is best to protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, as it can be cut during the winter and in spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of three or four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or four or five pounds in drills.

Extra Curled Mosbach. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 7. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Early Curled Siberian, or Dwarf German Greens. Earlier than the Extra Curled Late Siberian, lighter in color, and beautifully curled; known in some sections as the Blue Kale. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Curled Late Siberian. This is a beautifully curled dwarf sort, very slow in running to seed in the spring, very productive, and the best for market and general purposes. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk. A dwarf spreading variety, of excellent quality; leaves of a bright green color, beautifully curled. It should be sown early in rows and cultivated. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50c.

Spring or Smooth Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad of good flavor; very hardy, and is coming into favor for sowing in September for use during the winter and spring months. This is the best sort for sowing in the spring. Per pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 8 lbs. \$1.00.

KOHL RABI. (GERMAN, *Kohl Rabi*.)

A favorite with many gardeners, and as it is an excellent vegetable—in flavor, between a Cabbage and a Turnip—it should be more grown. When the thickened stem is two or three inches in diameter, they should be used, as they become tough when old, but then make good food for stock. They are cooked the same as Turnips, and are tender and palatable.

Culture.—For early use, sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to eight inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June and July, and thin out. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. The best market and table sort; flesh white and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

HALIFAX CO., VA., April 2, 1894.—I bought seed of you this spring, and am well pleased with them. Will send you orders soon for plants.

MRS. R. C. HILL.

LEEK. (GERMAN, *Lauch*.)

Culture.—The Leek succeeds best in a light, moist, rich soil. It is hardy, and easily cultivated, and should be sown as early as practicable in spring, in drills half an inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high, thin out and transplant to rows twelve inches apart and six inches between. In planting them use a dibble, and plant them deep, close up to the

leaves, that the neck may become blanched. Trim off part of the leaves and roots when transplanting. One ounce will sow a drill of about two hundred feet.

Large Flag. The favorite market variety; makes a strong and vigorous growth. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

LETTUCE. (GERMAN, *Lattich*.)

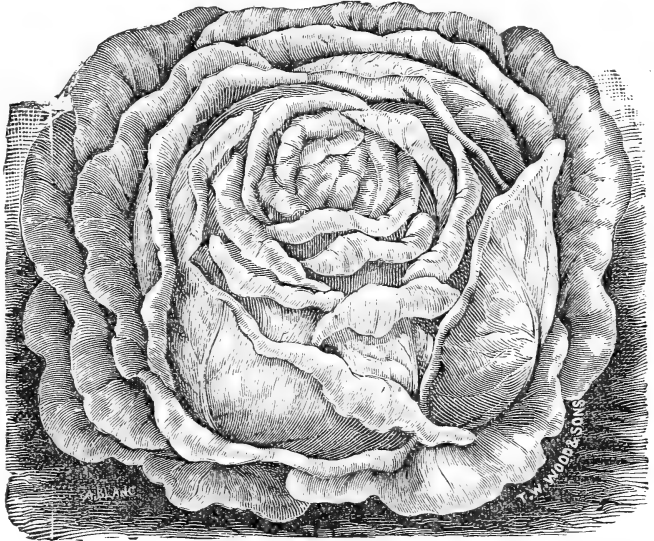
Lettuce was grown as a salad by the Greeks and Romans, and is to-day the most popular and useful salad plant. The high price at which it sells during late winter and spring months should cause a much more extended growth in the South for shipping, and more glass devoted to it.

Culture.—The quality of Lettuce depends largely on its quick growth, and this can only be obtained by transplanting to rich, mellow soil, and by watering and cultivating well. For early crop, sow under glass in January or February, and transplant early in the spring. For a succession, sow in beds at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, the hardy varieties may be sown in beds in September, and transplanted when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold frames nine inches apart. Will head up during the winter and early spring. Two crops should be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill, and produce 2,000 plants.

Wood's Cabbage. No Lettuce that we have ever grown equals the Wood's Cabbage, whether required for forcing in frames, or for growing in the open ground. It makes a splendid hard head, of good size, is very hardy, and slow in running to seed; in fact, we have found it necessary to cut the heads to allow the seed stalks to get out. It is a favorite with market gardeners, who have for several years thoroughly tested and proved it to be an ideal sort both for shipping and the table. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Big Boston. A sterling variety, adapted either for forcing or open ground planting. It is very similar in shape, color, and general appearance to the Boston Market Lettuce, but has the advantage of being nearly double the size of that variety. It is a little later in maturing, but its solidity and greater size of head make it peculiarly desirable. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

California All Heart. This sort originated in the Santa Clara Valley, California, one of the finest lettuce-producing sections in the world. Its shape is very distinct, heading up like a pointed Cabbage. Very solid, of a beautiful light green color, and particularly rich and buttery in flavor. Very tender and sweet, and



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce.

well worth a place in every garden. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's New York. This sort is remarkable for its unusual size and the solidity of its heads, which have been grown to weigh three pounds. The heads are of a dark green color outside, the inside leaves being greenish white. Excellent for summer use, but not adapted for forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

PLANT SEEDS EVERY MONTH in the year. Our hints about monthly operations for the farm and garden (pages 3, 4 and 5) tell what can be planted each month; also about cultivation, management, etc.

BURNET CO., TEXAS., *March 24, 1894.*—Please send me your Catalogue, as a neighbor, Mr. Alexander, tells me your seeds are the best he has ever tried. LEWIS H. COOK.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools are invaluable and almost indispensable.

Denver Market. An early variety, adapted either for forcing or the open ground. It forms large heads of a light green color. The leaves are beautifully curled and crimped, similar to the Savoy Cabbage, and are tender, crisp and of excellent flavor. The shape of the head resembles the Hanson, but is a little more oblong. We regard it as a promising variety, and well worth the attention of our customers. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Boston Market. An improvement on the Tennisball for forcing; grows to a large size, and very compact. Makes a good heart, which has a fine flavor, and of a beautiful color. Very desirable for table and market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Defiance Summer. One of tenderest and best flavored sorts. The leaves are of a light green color, remaining tender and crisp for a long time. It grows to a large size, and stands hot weather well. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Deacon. A fine forcing or winter Lettuce, and should be a very popular sort. It makes large dense heads, with thick leaves of superior flavor. It forms a solid heart, blanching to a rich yellow color, crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

California Cream Butter. Its shape is distinct, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid; of a beautiful light green color, almost white, and particularly rich and buttery in flavor, and very tender. It grows rapidly, and is especially recommended for spring and summer use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.



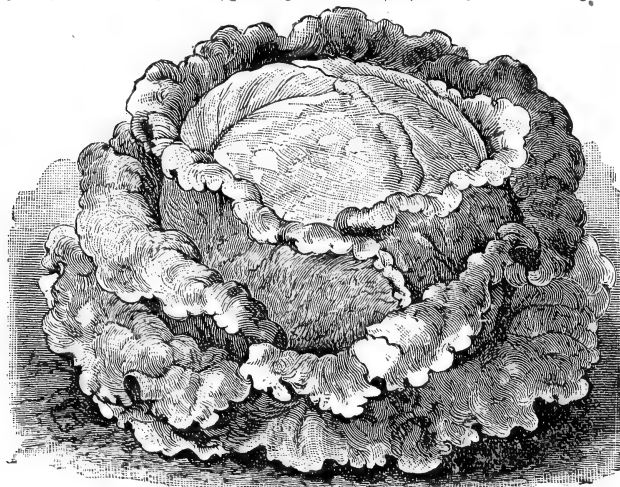
Tomhannock. A family Lettuce of special merit. The leaves grow upward, turning outward, and are finely wrinkled. The inside leaves blanch finely, and are very crisp and tender, which quality they retain for a long time. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

White Seeded Tennisball. A fine early variety, forming hard, crisp and tender heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts; desirable for forcing, and has proved a profitable variety for market gardeners. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Hanson. This is one of the best heading Lettuces grown. The heads are large, solid, tender, crisp, and of fine flavor; color a beautiful green outside and white within; stands the summer heat well. A standard market variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Dutch Butterhead. An old favorite with market gardeners, forming a good solid head; crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 45 cts.; pound, \$1.40.

Salamander. An excellent variety for summer use, forming large compact heads. Color light green outside and white on the inside. Stands heat and drought remarkably well, and remains long in head. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cts.; pound, \$1.25.



California Cream Butter.

ROWAN CO., N. C., *February 12, 1894.*—I wish to say in regard to your seed, that I have used your melon seed for the past two years, and am remarkably well pleased with the results. Will say that I have used your melon seed side by side with seed from other houses that cost me more money, and the results are largely in favor of your seed. I wish to say in regard to your Extra Early Hackensack Cantaloupe, that I am more than pleased with that variety, and shall continue to plant it as long as you keep it up to its present standard of purity.

W. W. WILLIAMS (Melon grower.)

WAYNE CO., N. C., *January 4, 1894.*—I sent you several orders last season, and was well pleased with your seed.

J. B. GARRIS.

HENRY CO., VA., *March 30, 1894.*—I raised the finest last year of both Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify and Sugar Hollow Crown Parsnip from the seed I bought from you that I ever saw. My Radishes were fine also.

MRS. S. O. NORMAN.

Our Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc., are the very best acclimated stock.

Grand Rapids. A splendid sort for forcing under glass, for which purpose it is largely used in the lettuce-growing districts around Grand Rapids, Mich. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower, not liable to rot, and will remain green and fresh a long time. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Early Curled Simpson. Very early, and excellent for forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Black Seeded Simpson. This, like the Early Curled Simpson, does not properly form a head, but a compact mass of leaves. It differs in being much lighter in color, the leaves being almost white, and is nearly double the size. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

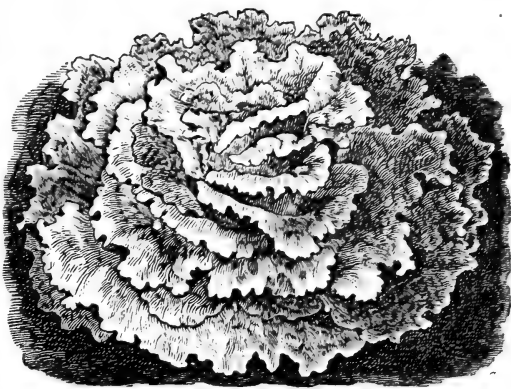
Brown Dutch. Very hardy, and is generally sown in the fall, as it stands the cold weather better than any other sort. Tender and of good quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Lettuce Plants. Varieties—Deacon and Wood's Cabbage. Ready March, April, October and November. Per 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per 100 for postage.

STAFFORD CO., VA., March 15, 1894.—The Black Oats I bought from you arrived in good condition. I will do all I can to recommend your seed to my friends and neighbors.

MRS. JNO. M. LEE.



Grand Rapids Lettuce.

MARTYNIA.

Culture.—A hardy annual plant, the seed pods of which, if picked when young and tender, make excellent pickles. Plant in May, in hills about three feet apart each way, and thin out to one plant in a hill; or if required for early use, it may be sown in a hot-bed, and afterwards transplanted. One ounce will plant two hundred hills.

Martynia Proboscidea. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.

MELON.==Cantaloupe Varieties.

Culture.—Melons succeed best on a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil, which has been enriched with well-rotted manure worked into the hills. When danger of frost is over, plant ten or twelve seeds in hills four to six feet apart and about an inch deep. When danger of insects is past, thin out to three or four plants. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the end of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near Cucumbers, Squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both be injured. Cantaloupes grown on heavy soil are not of so good a quality. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two pounds will plant an acre.



Wood's Perfection.

Wood's Perfection. We have never grown a melon that came nearer to our ideal of a perfect market and family melon, and the results of the past season more than fulfill our claims for it. In shape it is similar to the Bay View, but is more uniform and more thickly netted than that variety. It is well ribbed, thick fleshed, an excellent shipper, and of splendid flavor. The flesh is of a beautiful deep rich green, turning to a salmon-tinted color, unusually sweet and luscious, making a most attractive and desirable table melon, the kind that is particularly sought after by first-class housekeepers, hotels, and restaurants. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Extra Early Hanover. This is the earliest of all Cantaloupes. It is of rather small size, round in

FRESNO CO., CAL., March 25, 1894.—I have tried your melon seed for two seasons past, and find they give the best of satisfaction. Your Jones Melon is the most delicious melon I ever raised, and I buy seed from several different firms every season.

SWAIN CO., S. C., March 19, 1894.—I have the finest meadow in Western Carolina of over one hundred acres sown with your seed.

W. P. BOWEN (Melon Grower.)

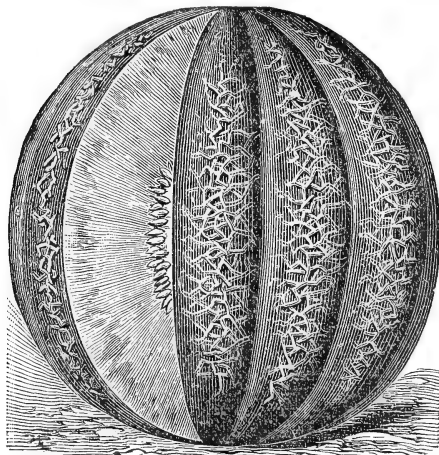
JAS. R. THOMAS.

Our melon seed is all Southern raised and saved from choice selected melons.

shape, flattened at the ends, ribbed and netted. Flesh sweet and of good quality. We recommend it as especially desirable on account of its extreme earliness, and on this account it proves a valuable sort both for the home and the market garden. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Brooks' Nutmeg. A Baltimore commission house, in speaking of this variety, says: "They surpass any we ever handled, and the trade speaks in the highest terms of their fine quality. We positively say that we do not believe that finer melons can be grown." The melon is nutmeg shaped, large, finely netted, with very thick flesh of a greenish golden color. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Extra Early Hackensack. A fine early Cantaloupe, which has become one of the most popular of the market sorts, many of our market-gardener customers preferring it to all others. It resembles the old Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier than that variety. Has a roughly netted skin, and dark thick flesh of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



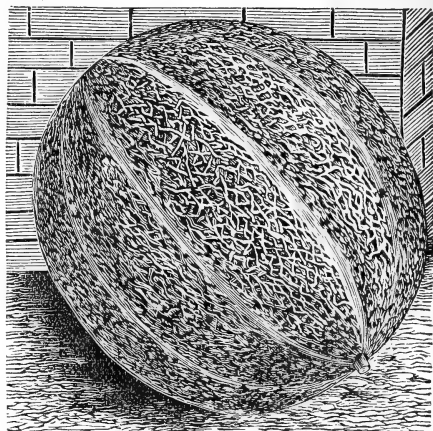
Osage, or Miller Cream.

Osage, or Miller Cream. The fine qualities of this splendid sort render it unsurpassed, and it is equalled in delicacy of flavor only by the Emerald Gem. It is of medium size, oval shape, salmon-colored flesh, very thick meat, and a splendid table melon. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

The Princess. A fine Cantaloupe, which for size and beauty is unsurpassed. The flesh is thick, sweet and luscious. The shape is round, flattened at the ends, very heavily netted, of a dark green color, and grows to a large size. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Emerald Gem. One of the best and most delicious melons in our list. It resembles the Osage in color of flesh and delicacy of flavor, differing only in shape, being flatter on top. The flesh is very thick and of a beautiful salmon color, and ripens to the skin. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

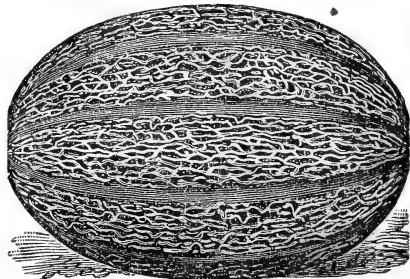
Skillman's Netted Nutmeg. A splendid early and productive melon of a roundish oval form, deep green flesh, and thickly netted. One of our earliest and most delicious sorts, and one that is sure to give the best results. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



Champion Market.

Champion Market. A melon resembling the famous Netted Gem, but grows about three times the size. The flesh is thick, of a greenish color, and of a rich, luscious flavor. Its excellent shipping qualities and attractive appearance combine to make it a popular market melon. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Golden Netted Gem. This is a great favorite, the superb quality rendering it so. The flesh is thick and of a light green color, and of the finest flavor. The melons grow remarkably uniform, weighing from one-and-a-half to two pounds each. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



Baltimore, or Acme.

Baltimore, or Acme. In some sections this sort is more largely grown for the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets than any other. They are preferred by hotels and restaurants. It is oval-shaped, has very thick green flesh, of the finest flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Large Green Citron. An old standard variety, and a general favorite both for family and market. It is of large size, with rough, netted skin, of a light green color when ripe. The flesh is thick, green, and very sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

New Orleans Market. A truly Southern melon, largely grown for the New Orleans market, where it commands the highest price. It is large in size, roughly netted, and of delicious flavor. This variety should become one of our most popular sorts, both for table and market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Jenny Lind. One of the earliest. Small, round, well netted, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A very productive variety, growing to a large size. The flesh is thick, juicy, and of the richest flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Pineapple. A first-quality melon. Large size, oval-shaped, well netted, very productive, and a good market variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Bay View. A large melon, often weighing

from twelve to fifteen pounds. Oval in shape, of fine flavor, and very popular. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Casaba, or Persian. A large oblong-shaped sort. Has thick green flesh, of splendid flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Glass Melon. Used for preserves. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

We can also supply **Banquet, Delmonico, Montreal Market and Banana Cantaloupe Seed** at 5 cents per packet; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

WATERMELON. (GERMAN, *Wasser Melone*.)

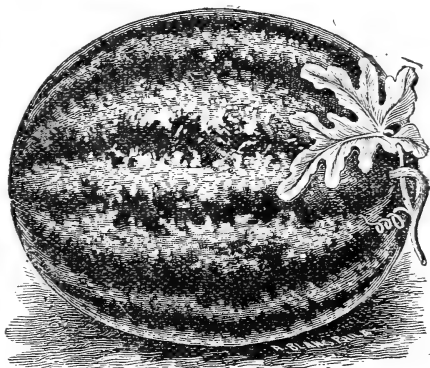
Culture.—Cultivate exactly like Cantaloupes, but give more room, say ten to twelve feet apart each way; they should not be planted near Pumpkins, Gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; three pounds will plant one acre.

Girardeau's New Favorite. This melon resembles the well known Florida Favorite, but is larger, and a general improvement on that variety. It is early, productive, tender and crisp; has bright red flesh and small white seeds. The rind is thin and too tender to stand shipment long distances, but is without an equal for home use or near-by market. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

The Jones. In shape this sort resembles the Kolb Gem, and, like that variety, is an excellent shipper. The skin is solid green in color, the flesh bright red, and the flavor particularly sweet, juicy and melting. It grows to a large size, many melons weighing from sixty to seventy pounds. Its size, appearance, and fine qualities have attracted a great deal of attention and brought the highest prices on the market. We believe this is to become one of our leading shipping sorts. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

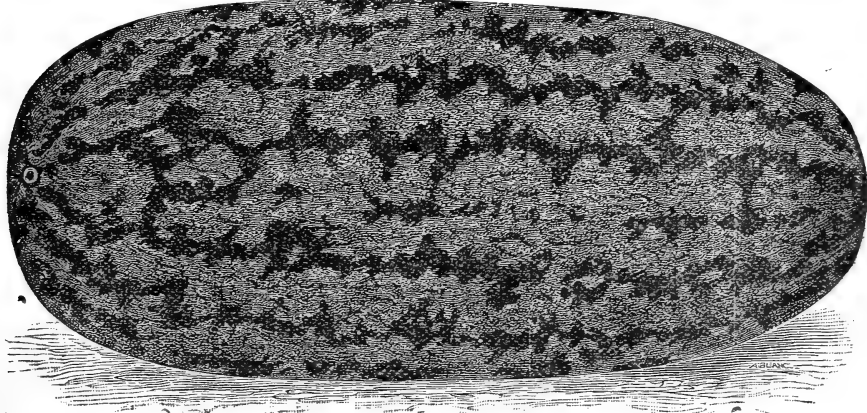
Dark Icing. A solid, early melon, growing to an average size, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds. The rind is thin and tough, and on this account is highly valued as a shipping sort. The meat is of a deep, rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Florida's Favorite. This excellent variety is pronounced by those who have grown it one of the finest and sweetest melons grown. It is a splendid, sweet melon; ripens very early; has dark skin with light green stripes, and light crimson flesh. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.



Kolb Gem Watermelon.

Kolb Gem. This melon of late years has been more largely grown for shipping to Northern markets than all others, as it is, on account of its tough skin, peculiarly adapted for shipping long distances. It grows to a large size, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are such that it has been kept for two months after being taken from the field. It is a striped roundish melon, flesh solid, bright red, and good flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.



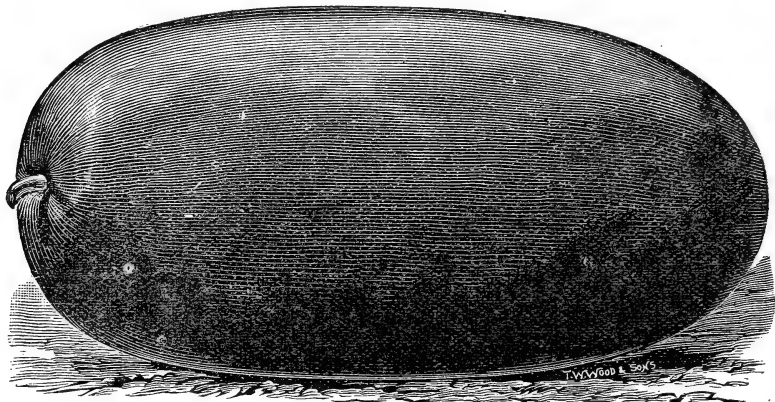
Florida's Favorite Watermelon.

Dixie. This is the result of crossing the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, but has a tendency to go back to its origin. It ripens earlier than the Kolb Gem, and is a vigorous grower. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Pride of Georgia. This proved itself one of the best melons in cultivation, both for market and family use. It is large, oblong oval in shape, dark green rind, slightly ribbed; meat dark red,

firm and solid, and very sweet and melting. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing. One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of a mottled light green or gray color, and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. A popular sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.



Jackson Watermelon.

Jackson. This sort is catalogued by some Northern houses as identical with Joe Johnson and Georgia Rattlesnake. This is an error, as they are all distinct varieties, and differ widely. The Jackson is an old favorite, of medium size, light green color, thin rind, sweet, and of the most delicious flavor. For home use the Jackson is unequalled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Joe Johnson. We have by careful selection got this splendid melon back to its original fine quality, and it is now one of the finest grown. The skin is striped dark and light green, flesh bright red, solid, crisp, and sugary. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Seminole. A smooth and beautifully proportioned melon of two colors, gray and light green, melons of both colors being found on the same vine. They are large, early, unusually productive, and of most delicious flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Mammoth Ironclad. The tough, hard rind, and splendid keeping qualities of this variety render it one of our best shipping melons. The flesh is of a beautiful red color and of splendid flavor; in color and stripe of rind it resembles the well-known Joe Johnson. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Peerless, or Ice Cream. A good early melon, and very popular in some sections. The form is oblong; the flesh solid and very sweet. For family use or growers who sell direct to consumer this is one of the best. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Mountain Sweet. This is an old and popular melon which has been grown both for table and market for a number of years, and never fails to give satisfaction. It has a thin dark green rind, solid scarlet flesh of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Chester Cream. To those who prefer the yellow fleshed melons, this sort cannot be too highly recommended, as it is by far the best of its class. In sweetness of flavor it is unsurpassed by any of the red meat melons. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake. A favorite for shipping to Northern markets. Grows to a large size; a vigorous grower and productive. Flesh bright red, skin striped dark and light green. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Boss. A long productive melon, with a dark skin. Although not extra large, it is remarkably heavy. The rind is thin and tough, and will stand shipping long distances. The flesh is deep scarlet, solid, and of rich flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Phinney's Early. One of the earliest melons grown, producing fruit of medium size and oblong in shape. The flesh is bright red and very sweet. An excellent market sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Hungarian Honey. A nearly round, sort, averaging about fifteen pounds in weight. The skin is dark green in color, the flesh bright red. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Colorado Preserving. An immensely prolific sort, making clear, transparent preserves of the finest flavor. The flesh is firm and solid. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Citron. The old, well-known preserving sort. The fruit is small, round, with white flesh. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

A Fortune in Two Acres.

A valuable little book, giving many practical and valuable hints as to how to make and save money in the garden and country home. Sent free upon request, with orders for garden seeds amounting to fifty cents and over.

MUSTARD. (GERMAN, *Senf*.)

Culture.—For early salad, sow thickly in March, in rows six inches apart. Cut when about two inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill.

Silver Curled. A new large-growing sort, well liked in some sections. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Southern Giant Curled. An improved variety, much esteemed as a salad in the South. Stems are very succulent, flavor sweet and pungent. This variety is frequently sown in the South in the fall, and used in the spring as a salad. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

White. Similar to Lettuce as a salad and for medicinal purposes. Use when the leaves are young. The seed is largely used for seasoning and in pickles. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Black. Stronger and more pungent than the white; much used for salad and culinary purposes. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

(GERMAN, *Essbarer*.)

Very nutritious in stews, soups, etc. It can be kept for winter use by slicing into narrow rings and drying, or by putting the pods into a pickle, like cucumbers.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm sow the seeds thickly in drills three feet apart. The plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill.

White Velvet. This variety bears round, smooth, white pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Improved Dwarf Prolific, or Density. This sort only grows about fifteen inches high; bears long, green, slender pods, and is very productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Tall. A well-known, popular and prolific sort, growing from three to four feet high. Per pkt. 5 cents; oz. 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cents; lb. 60 cents.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

(GERMAN, *Champignonbent*.)

Culture.—Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, under the benches of greenhouses, or in sheds



White Velvet Okra.

where the temperature can be kept up to 50 to 60 degrees. Take fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and shake it well apart; mix under cover with an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture; turn over every day to prevent too great fermentation until you have enough to make a bed. Make the bed three or four feet wide, nine inches deep, and as long as desired. Make the bed in layers, and beat them down with the back of the spade. Leave it to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat has subsided to 90 degrees divide the cakes of spawn in pieces of about two inches in diameter, and insert about a foot apart two inches below the surface. In a week or ten days the spawn will have diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil one or two inches thick over the bed, and cover with four or six inches of clean straw hay or litter, and mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks. Examine to see that the bed does not get dry. It should be watered with water warmed to about 100 degrees.

English Spawn is most reliable. Per lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

A New Departure.

Our hints about Monthly Operations for the farm and garden (pages 3, 4 and 5) are a new departure for seed catalogues, and fill a long-felt want; and we feel sure that our customers will appreciate our efforts in this direction. These hints not only suggest the different kinds of seeds that can be planted each month, but give suggestions as to their culture, value and uses as well.

Wood's Acme Pea

is a new introduction that is bound to come into general favor with all private gardeners. It is one of the finest and best flavored peas we ever tried; very productive, and everbearing to a great degree than any other sort we have grown. See page 8: Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.

"Chemicals and Clover,"

a valuable treatise of thirty-two pages, giving many practical hints about the rotation of crops, the improvement of the soil, and the profitable use of fertilizers. Should be read by every farmer. Sent free upon request with orders for seeds amounting to \$1.00 and over.

Wood's Lawn Enricher will give your lawns that beautiful green appearance so much desired.

ONION. (GERMAN, *Zwibel*.)

It is with pleasure we note that our Southern people are giving more attention to this most profitable crop. We know people in the South who have grown one thousand bushels of the Italian varieties per acre, and sold them at 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel; but crops of this size should not be expected except on very rich soils and the very best cultivation. In order to be successful in Onion culture, it is absolutely necessary that the soil be rich, well prepared, free from weeds, and in a moist situation. To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow the seed in January or February in hot-beds or trays, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows twelve inches apart, and four to six inches between the onions. When transplanting, it is best to trim off part of the roots and top, as the onions take hold of the ground better. Another way is to sow the seed in drills a foot apart in February or March, and thin out to three inches apart. Although this is a troublesome method, it is surest, and will undoubtedly pay.

Culture.—The Italian varieties can be sown early in September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Should dry weather prevail at sowing time, water well and protect from the sun to insure germination. After the onions are grown, when the tops commence to die, pull the onions up and leave on the ground to cure until the tops are dead, after which remove to the barn, and spread out thinly until ready for market. The best soil for onions is a dark, moist, rich loam. They also do well on lighter soils, if rich and well manured. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill; four to six pounds in drills to an acre. For sets sow forty or fifty pounds.

Those wishing large quantities of Onion Seed are requested to write for special prices.

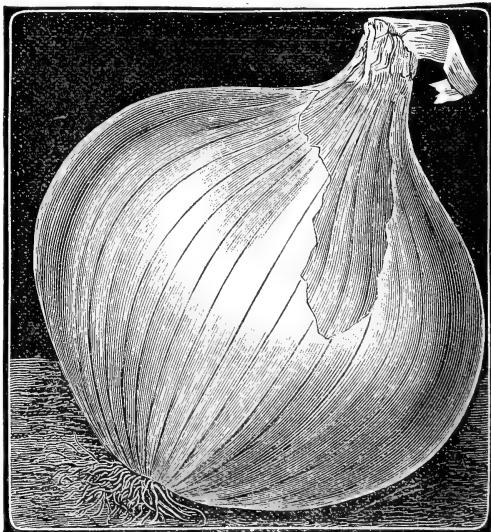
Extra Early Red. This very early and productive sort grows to a medium size, yields abundantly, and is of mild flavor, close grained, solid and heavy. Very uniform in size and shape. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Extra Early White Pearl. The earliest of the white varieties. The seed should be sown thickly in the spring and the sets put out in the fall to make large onions early the following spring before other sorts are ready. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Silver Skin. A splendid early variety of medium size, handsome appearance, and mild flavor. Largely sown to make small sets, also to make pickling onions. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Yellow Globe Danvers. One of the best market varieties, of mild flavor, and very productive. Grows to a good size, with thin, yellow skin; fine grained white flesh of excellent quality. A splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Large Red Wethersfield. Our strain of this splendid red sort is nearly perfect in form; the skin is deep red and flesh nearly white, fine grained and strong flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.



Prize Taker, or Spanish King.

ITALIAN AND SPANISH VARIETIES.

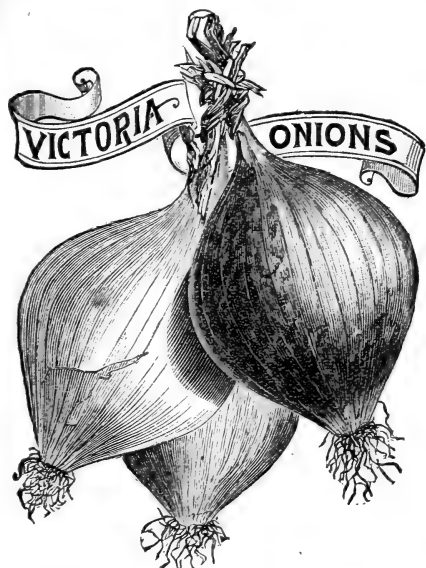
These grow larger and are milder than the American varieties.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King. This variety has attracted more attention and been more generally tested than any other of the newer varieties, and has given the best of satisfaction. Like nearly all Spanish sorts, it makes bulbs of extra large size and of particularly fine quality. The outside skin is of a rich yellow straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender, and makes a most attractive and salable onion. We strongly recommend this variety for extended trial, as likely to prove a most profitable and valuable crop for the South. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

White Bermuda. Possesses all the good qualities of the Red Bermuda, differing only in color. It is exceedingly mild in flavor, and will be found a very desirable sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Red Bermuda. This is one of the most popular of the foreign Onions, and is largely used throughout the South for both table and market. In size it is equal to the largest Italian sorts, of oval shape, early, and of a mild and delicate flavor. A splendid shipping sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

White Victoria. Has a beautiful silvery white skin, sometimes snaded with lightest rose; flesh milky white; juicy, sweet, and of mild flavor. Requires a rich, deep, moist, loamy soil to attain best results. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.



Red Victoria. The skin of this is almost a blood red color; flesh white or light rose color; flavor very mild and sweet. This grows a little larger than the White, and where yield is desired is probably the best, but in table qualities the White is unsurpassed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Copper King, or Mammoth Pompeii. A splendid type of the celebrated Italian Onions, which has been thoroughly tested and found to succeed remarkably well throughout this section. It grows to an enormous size, single Onions having been grown to weigh four, and even as much as five pounds. The outside skin is of a reddish yellow color, while the flesh is white and very sweet, mild and tender. It is an enormous yielder, and will prove one of the most profitable varieties in cultivation. Sow the seed as early as possible in the spring, or end of August or during September, under shade, and transplant. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Mammoth Silver King. This Onion grows to a remarkable size, being one of the largest in cultivation. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early, and grows uniformly of large size and perfect form, round and flattened at the top. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Giant Red Rocca. One of the best and largest of the Italian Onions. Globular in form; skin reddish brown; flesh mild and tender. Attains the largest size by sowing the seed in September, and giving slight protection during the winter. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

White Adriatic Barletta. This Onion is the very earliest in cultivation, and is one of the handsomest and neatest Onions we have ever seen, and is the perfection of a pickling sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Giant White Italian Tripoli. This variety is highly recommended. We tested this beside many other sorts, and it proved itself one of the best for this section. Attains a large size from seed the first year, and is a good keeper. Well adapted for sowing in September to grow into large Onions the following summer. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

White Queen. A beautiful small silver-skinned variety. Very mild flavored, and excellent for pickling. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

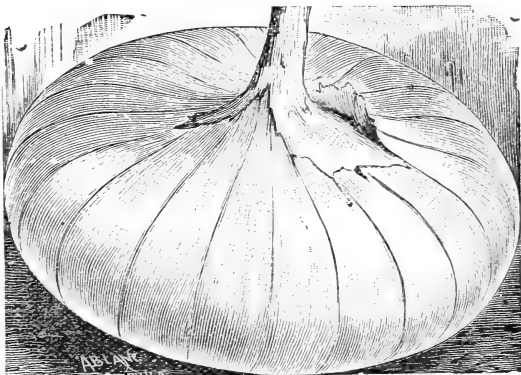


If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per quart to cover postage.

Culture.—Make drills about an inch deep, and twelve inches apart. Plant the small sets in these drills four inches apart, but do not cover them. If any of the sets throw up a seed stalk, break it off.

Potato Onion Sets should be planted in rows fifteen inches apart and nine inches between the sets, and then covered with about one inch of soil over the top. They can be planted in the fall or spring. As the Onions make on the top of the old set, it is well to apply manure on the top of the soil.

White Multiplier, or Potato Onions. A new kind of the Potato Onion, differing from the old sort, in that it is a pure white Onion. It is of medium size, hardy and productive. In flavor it is unsurpassed, and we specially commend it as the best keeping Onion known. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush, \$3.00.



Mammoth Silver King.

GASTON CO., N. C., July 18, 1894.—I purchased seeds of you in the spring, and was well pleased with results; so far all true to name. S. A. MOORE.

DUBLIN, CO., N. C., August 28, 1894.—Never have used better seed from any house.

DR. DANIEL A. WILLIAMS.

Yellow Potato Onion Sets. The largest yielding and most profitable Onion to grow in the South. It is of large size and mild flavor. This variety, like the preceding, grows from sets only; they never make seed. They can be set out either in the fall or spring. Equally well adapted to be sold green as a bunch Onion, or as fully matured large Onions. Great care should be used in selecting sets of this Onion. Many dealers, either wilfully or through ignorance, sell sets which resemble Potato Onion, but which have degenerated to such an extent as to be no longer worthy of cultivation. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bush. \$3.25.

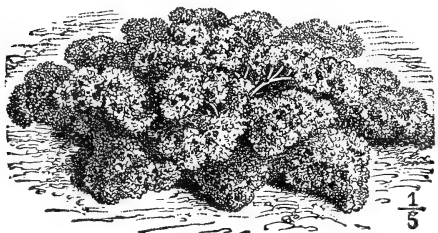
Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early Italian variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color and mild and delicate flavor. This Onion is for fall planting only. The Onions grow large in size, and come in earlier than any other variety, and are very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

Yellow Danvers. Per qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25. Bushel prices on application.

Silver Skin. Per qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50. Bushel prices on application.

PARSLEY. (GERMAN, *Petersilie*.)

Culture.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow two hundred feet of drill.



Champion Moss Curled.

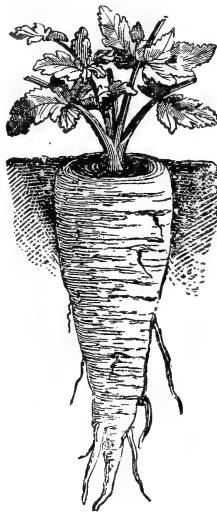
Champion Moss Curled. The most improved strain of this popular and useful herb. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best

for garnishing or flavoring. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Plain. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

PARSNIP.

(GERMAN, *Pastruke*.)



Sugar Parsnip.

Culture.—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for Parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and cover lightly. When the plants are two inches high, thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill. Four pounds to the acre.

Sugar, Hollow Crown or Guernsey. This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender, and well flavored. It is the best, either for table use or for stock. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

PEANUTS.

Virginia's noted crop. Plant in April or May, in drills three feet apart, placing the nuts twelve or fifteen inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean.

If to be mailed, add postage at the rate of ten cents per quart.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. Per qt. 10 cts.; peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Spanish. Enormously productive, small size, but thin hull and full kernel. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.

PEAS. (GERMAN, *Erbse*.)

Realizing the fact that the Pea crop is one of the most important, we grow our peas in such localities as experience proves will produce seed of robust nature and quick growth. They are carefully inspected while growing in order to cull out rogues, and afterward hand-picked. We are therefore able to offer our customers Peas that are first-class in every particular, and such as may be depended upon to give the best satisfaction and resist cold.

Culture.—A rich, light, loamy soil, which has been manured the previous season, is best adapted for Peas. Plant the earliest varieties as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, covering them to a depth of two inches. For a succession, plant every two weeks, giving more room between the rows for the taller varieties. When grown as a market crop, peas are generally sown in single rows, and rarely ever staked; but when grown in small quantities for private use, it is a good plan to sow in double rows, and stake the tall varieties with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth hoed toward them two or three times during growth. One-and-a-half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant one hundred and fifty feet of drill.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of eight cents per pint, fifteen cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

LENOIR CO., N. C., October 10, 1894.—I raised one cabbage this spring from Wood's Extra Early weighing 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. B. F. NUNN.

RICHMOND CO., N. C., May 17, 1894.—The melon seeds I bought of you did well. ALEX. E. CRESWELL.

The basis of Mapes' Manures is Pure Animal Bone and Peruvian Guano. See p. 88.

French Canner Pea. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 11. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; bushel, \$4.00.

Wood's Acme Pea. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 8. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 11. Per pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

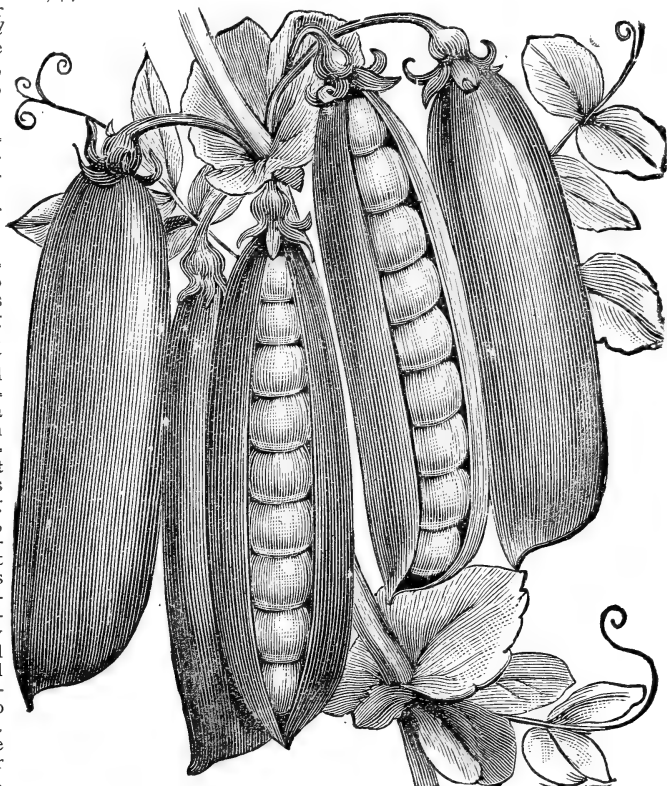
Wood's Lightning Excelsior. (*In sealed bags.*) To those who have given this superb Pea a trial nothing in its praise is necessary. Although it is but a few years since we first offered our **Wood's Lightning Excelsior**, it has established a most enviable reputation as the **earliest and most profitable Pea for the market gardener.** It is of vigorous growth, the vines growing two-and-a-half feet high, and is wonderfully productive. One of the most valuable features of this Pea, in addition to its extreme earliness and hardiness, is the fact that they can nearly all be gathered at a single picking, and never more than two pickings are necessary to gather the entire crop. They will withstand the coldest weather better than any variety we know. Their **EXTREME EARLINESS, UNIFORMITY OF RIPENING, HARDINESS, PRODUCTIVENESS, AND EXCELLENT FLAVOR** make them in every particular an ideal market gardeners' and truckers' pea, as well as a splendid table variety. Per pkt. 5 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$4.00.

Wood's Extra Early. Until the introduction of our celebrated **Wood's Lightning Excelsior**, this was the earliest, best-filled, and most productive extra early variety in cultivation. It was tested both in the North and the South in competition with the earliest peas known, and each time proved itself superior both in yield and earliness. It grows about two-and-a-half feet high, is very hardy and productive, and a very desirable pea for market or family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Philadelphia Extra Early. An old and popular market sort. Early, of good flavor, and produces well-filled pods. Height two-and-a-half feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.25.

Alaska. A splendid extra early sort, which retains the beautiful dark green color of the pods a long time after picking. This, together with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, makes it a most desirable market gardeners' and canners' sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

American Wonder. The earliest of all the



Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas.

wrinkled peas, and one of the best for family use. The vines only grow about nine inches high, are of strong, robust nature, and are remarkably productive. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

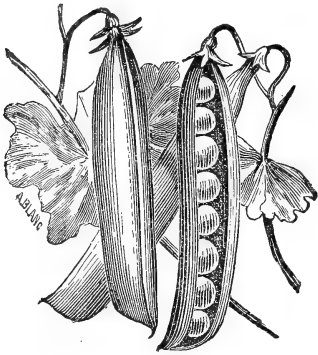
McLean's Gem. An old favorite wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the **American Wonder**. It is of dwarf habit, growing only about twelve inches high, and bears abundantly. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

Tom Thumb. A very early smooth pea, of excellent quality; grows about ten inches in height, and yields abundantly. A fine sort for small gardens. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60.

McLean's Advancer. An excellent second early green wrinkled variety, which bears an abundance of long, well-filled pods. The vines are and of vigorous growth, the peas tender, sweet. Per pkt 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$4.00.

Bliss' Everbearing. A variety maturing soon after **McLean's Gem**, and continues a long time in bearing. The vine is stout, grows about eighteen inches high. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

PLANT PEAS IN THE FALL.—A fact which is frequently overlooked is that the early varieties of Peas can be planted in August or early in September, and will make a most satisfactory crop, either in the private garden or as a market crop. They come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce, and pay handsome profits to those truckers who grow them at this time of the year.

*Pride of the Market.*

Pride of the Market. A very productive variety, growing eighteen inches to two feet high. The pods are large and handsome, and the peas of splendid quality. Very popular, both for the private garden and as a market sort. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Stratagem. A remarkably fine Pea. The vines grow two feet high, and are almost completely covered with large well-filled pods. An excellent table sort, being sweet and delicious. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.

Yorkshire Hero. A superior late variety, growing to a height of two feet. The pods are long, round, and closely filled; the peas are large and of fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown; of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Height five feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Large White Marrowfat. A late market variety, bearing well-filled pods of fair quality. Very productive, and largely used as a canning sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel, \$2.25.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Similar to above, but more productive; excellent for field culture. Height five feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel, \$2.25.

Canada Field Peas. See Agricultural Seeds, page 61.

PEPPER. (GERMAN, *Pfeffer*.)

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March, or in a warm, sheltered border end of April or May. In May transplant to good, rich, mellow soil, in rows two feet apart, and fifteen inches between the plants. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Ruby King. When ripe these are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant, and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper like tomatoes or used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. This is one of the largest of Peppers, the fruit being from four to six inches long. Per pkt. 5 cents; oz. 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cents.

Procopp's Giant. A mammoth-sized Pepper, the pods of which grow six to eight inches long and two inches in diameter; of a glossy scarlet color, and mild and sweet flavor. It is a desirable sort to be used as described for Ruby King. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

*Procopp's Giant Pepper.*

Mammoth Golden Queen. Each plant of this handsome variety will ripen twelve to fifteen perfect fruits six inches long by nine or ten in circumference. Prepared and eaten as described for Ruby King. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Golden Dawn. This beautiful Pepper resembles the Bull Nose in shape. Color, bright yellow; flavor, mild and sweet. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Red Cherry. A very hot, ornamental variety, much used for seasoning. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Sweet Spanish Mammoth, or Mountain. An immense variety of sweet flavor. Excellent for mangoes. Per pkt. 5 c.; oz. 25 c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Red Chili. The pods are sharply conical and exceedingly pungent. Largely used in making pepper sauce. Per pkt. 5 c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Celestial. Until nearly grown the fruits of this beautiful sort are of a creamy white color, changing to an intense scarlet when ripe. The peppers are from two to three inches long, and of pungent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

New Red Cluster. This ornamental variety bears small thin peppers curiously crowded together, and of a beautiful coral red color. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cents.

Bell or Bull Nose. A large-sized, early, mild-flavored variety, highly esteemed as a market sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Long Red Cayenne. The hottest variety; fruit conical; very productive and good for drying. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Pepper Plants. Varieties—Ruby King, Golden Queen, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. Per doz. 20 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add fifteen cents per hundred, or five cents per dozen, for postage.

SELECTED SEED POTATOES. Our Potatoes are all carefully grown, and selected especially for seed purposes, and not to be compared to the ordinary stock so largely sold and sent out by commission houses for seed purposes. There is a big difference in uniformity, growth and yield between potatoes that are selected and carefully grown for seed purposes and potatoes as ordinarily grown for market. Prices of potatoes fluctuate, and it is always best to write for current prices whenever it is desired to purchase same in quantity. The prices quoted in this catalogue are those existing November 15, the time this catalogue goes to press.

POTATOES. (GERMAN, Kartoffel.)

Southern Grown Second Crop Seed Potatoes are raised from Northern grown seed planted early in the spring when the crop is mature. The product is planted again in late summer, and this crop, when mature in late fall, is called Southern grown second crop seed Potatoes. These acclimated Potatoes, being grown so late in the year, have infused into their nature a robustness and quickness of growth which causes them to excell the Northern grown in earliness, yield, and quality. These Potatoes have become very popular amongst truckers both at the South and North, and they are now preferring them for main crop planting. In our test this year of twenty varieties, Southern grown headed the list in size, yield, and quality. They should be preferred for planting, both for the table and market, to Northern grown seed.

With the exception of the Second Crop Southern Grown sorts, our Potatoes are all Northern grown, and are selected and grown especially for seed purposes. These carefully selected stocks must not be confounded with the cheap and common Potatoes offered by many commission houses, which have not the least claim to the name of Seed Potatoes.

The prices quoted below we expect will rule throughout the season, yet there may be such a change in prices as to compel us to raise or lower the price. *To buyers of large quantities we will be glad to quote special prices. We make no charge for barrels for potatoes, nor for cartage.*

Culture.—For early Potatoes, plant in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows two and a half feet apart. Put the tubers twelve inches apart in the rows and cover to the depth of four inches. When the Potatoes commence to come up harrow the ground to break the crust, and when well up, hoe them or plow the earth away, and plow it back again to make the soil friable. For late crop, plant in June or July. Use only well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil before planting, or Wood's Crop-Producer, or Truckers' High Grade Fertilizer, which make beautiful smooth Potatoes.

Second Crop Southern Grown Seed Potatoes.—We expect to be able to supply Southern grown second crop seed Potatoes of the following named varieties, which will be put up in large round-hoop flour barrels. Prices fluctuate. Current prices quoted at any time.

	Peck.	Bushel.	Barrel
Wood's Earliest, . . . . .	.75	\$2.50	\$6.00
Early Rose, . . . . .	.40	1.40	3.25
Crown Jewel, . . . . .	.50	1.50	3.50
Bliss' Triumph, . . . . .	.50	1.50	3.50

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES.

Wood's Earliest. For description, see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 7. Per peck, 75; bushel, \$2.50; bbl. \$6.00.

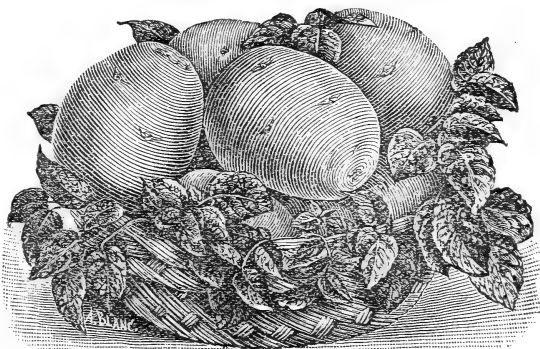
Pride of the South, or Howe's Premium. This fine Potato has been generally tested and proved to be a splendid variety both in yield and earliness. In shape it is similar to Bliss' Triumph, being nearly round, flesh white, quality first-rate. In size and shape nearly the entire crop, under good cultivation, is marketable. Per peck, 70c.; bushel, \$2.00; bbl. \$5.00.

Early Sunrise. This sort embraces many fine qualities. It is a large, handsome, extra early sort, with white and fine grained flesh. A good keeper and a large yielder, the average yield for three years at the Virginia Experimental Station having been 195 bushels per acre. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.00.

Freeman Potato. A splendid early Potato, which was introduced a few years since with prediction that it would prove the greatest Potato introduced since the Early Rose. It is certainly a beautiful Potato, russet in color, with very white flesh of finest grain and very best flavor. Per peck, 70c.; bushel, \$2.25; bbl. \$5.50.

Bliss' Triumph. A very early pink-skinned variety, largely grown by truckers for shipment to Northern markets. Of handsome shape and appearance, superior in quality, and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and climate. It is at least a week earlier than the Early Rose, and is rapidly becoming one of our most popular sorts. With us the past season the Southern grown seed of this sort yielded more than any of the twenty varieties tested. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.25.

Early Rose. Although this is rapidly being supplanted by popular favor by larger yielding



Charles Downing.

varieties of more recent introduction, there are many still who prefer this old favorite. We believe, however, that it has seen its best days, and therefore recommend our patrons to substitute a variety which excels it in yield and quality. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.00.

Charles Downing. When tested at the New York Experimental Station, the Downing proved itself the earliest to mature and the largest yielder. It is white in color, of a flat, oval shape, fine flavor, and very mealy. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

Early Essex. In shape it is similar to the Early Rose, and in its general characteristics appears to be a cross between that variety and the Early Ohio. It is earlier than the Rose, is larger, more uniform, and more productive. Recommended to the private gardener and for shipment. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.25.

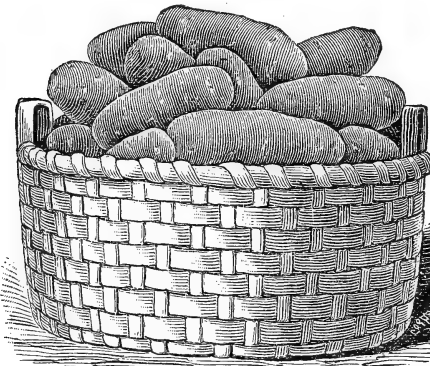
Wood's Grass Seed Mixtures make the largest possible yields of hay or pasturage.

Early Ohio.—This is a magnificent early Potato, and deservedly one of the most popular sorts. It is a week earlier than the Early Rose, which it resembles in color, but is a little rounder in shape. It has an advantage in being fit for use and sale before being fully ripe. It is one of the best early Potatoes grown either for market or family garden. Per peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00; bbl. about \$4.50.

Puritan. The excellent cooking and table qualities of this splendid sort place it in the front rank of extra early Potatoes. The skin and flesh are white, and it is very productive. It should be one of our most popular sorts. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.50.

Richmond Belle. A handsome second early white-skinned variety of large size, ripening about two weeks later than Early Rose, but yields much more largely. It makes a splendid winter variety if planted during June or July. It cooks dry and mealy, is of excellent flavor. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.50.

Beauty of Hebron. An excellent early sort, which matures about the same time as the Early Rose, but is a larger yielder. Skin and flesh white; splendid flavor, and a good keeper. Per peck, 40 cts.; bush. \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.00.



Burbank Potatoes.

Burbank. Among the late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor. Per peck, 40 cts.; bush. \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.00.

PUMPKIN. (GERMAN, *Kurbis*.)

Culture.—Plant in May, June or July, in hills eight or ten feet apart, and hoe until the vines get strong. Never plant them in the kitchen garden, as they will hybridize with Squashes, and injure the quality of both. One ounce of seed will plant twenty hills; three pounds one acre.

Virginia Mammoth. An exceedingly large variety, well adapted to the South. Notwithstanding the enormous size of this mammoth sort, the flesh is fine grained and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cents; oz. 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cents; lb. \$1.50.

Cashaw, or Crookneck. One of the best table sorts, also very fine for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

White Star. This wonderful yielding variety is the result of crossing the Excelsior with the White Peach Blow. It is medium early or late, of large size, white color, of the finest quality, and is an excellent keeper. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. \$3.25.

Empire State. A remarkably fine Potato, which has proved itself to be rich and delicate in flavor; perfectly free from rot; is never hollow, and cooks evenly through without coarseness. It has been extensively tested, and is generally endorsed as being one of the largest yielding and finest second early or late sorts. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.50.

Mammoth Pearl, or Peerless. One of the most popular second early or late sorts. Its attractive appearance and enormous productiveness make it a favorite market variety. Per peck, 40 cts.; bush. \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.00.

SWEET POTATOES.

Our stock of Seed Sweet Potatoes is Hanover county grown, which county has established a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored Sweet Potatoes that can be procured. March and April are the usual months for bedding. Prices variable.

Culture.—Make a gentle hot-bed in March or April; put in three inches of soil over the manure; lay in the Potatoes, and cover with two inches of soil, and keep warm by covering with glass or some other device. After the plants are grown, transplant to rows three feet apart.

Nansemond. This is the most popular of all Sweet Potatoes. A large yielder and a fine eating Potato. Color bright yellow. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush. \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.25.

Red Nose. This is a fine Potato, in much favor, being one of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Color bright yellow, with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush. \$1.00; bbl. about \$2.25.

Yams. A large, round, white variety, which is quite a favorite in some sections. These yield better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts, but are not considered by many as good quality as the latter. Per peck, 30 cts.; bush. \$1.00; bbl. \$2.25.

Sweet Potato Plants. All varieties listed above, ready May and June. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cts. per hundred for postage.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin.

King of the Mammoths, or Pot Iron. An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best Pumpkin grown. Single Pumpkins have been grown to weigh over two hundred pounds. It is round in shape, with depressed ends. Flesh of a rich golden yellow color, and a splendid keeper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. A distinct and valuable acquisition. Of medium size; creamy white, with light green stripes; flesh thick, fine-grained, dry, brittle, and of excellent flavor, unsurpassed

for making pies and custards. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

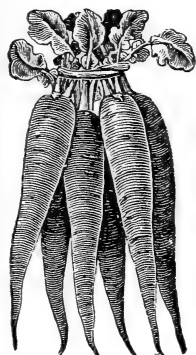
Mammoth Tours. A large-growing variety, with salmon-colored flesh, of excellent quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Large Cheese. A good cooking Pumpkin, of a bright orange color. Flattened in shape and very productive. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Connecticut Field. A large, round, yellow, field variety, grown principally for stock. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

RADISH. (GERMAN, *Rettig*.)

Culture.—Sow as early as possible in the spring, in a rich, light, sandy loam, and give plenty of ventilation; otherwise they will run to leaves. As the quality of the Radish depends upon the rapidity of its growth, they should be forced as quickly as possible by being supplied with plenty of water. They grow very quickly, and can be sown amongst other vegetables, and pulled out when ready. For a succession, sow every two weeks. For fall crop, sow in August and September. One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.



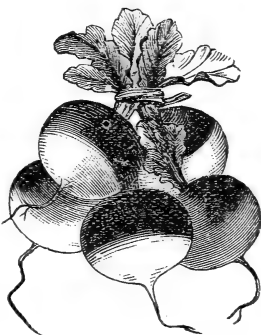
Wood's Early Frame.

Wood's Early Frame. This is one of the earliest Radishes grown, its small top making it very desirable for forcing under glass as well as in the open ground. It is shorter, thicker, and earlier than the Long Scarlet by ten days. It is very tender, crisp, and fine flavored. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Long Scarlet Short Top. A crisp, brittle Radish, adapted for growing for market, as, when tied in flat bunches, it is attractive and best suited to ship. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Extra Early Scarlet Globe. This variety is one of the best extra early Radishes grown. It makes a very small top, and is on this account particularly valuable for forcing in frames or greenhouses. It is tender, of fine flavor, and a very desirable sort either for early market or family use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. This is a beautiful early variety, of a bright red color, with white tip. It is largely used by truckers and market gardeners, as well as for the private garden, as its earliness, beautiful appearance, and excellent flavor make it universally popular. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.



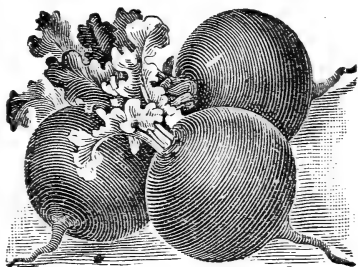
Scarlet Olive White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Shaped. One of the hardiest and earliest of Radishes, and for this reason very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep

scarlet color, the flesh rosy and tender. Excellent for out-door forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

French Breakfast. A popular variety, of rapid growth; mild and tender. It is half-long, the upper part being scarlet and the lower part tipped with white. It is fine for forcing in hot-beds, but must be used when quite young, as it soon gets pithy. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Yellow Olive Shaped. This is equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp, and brittle. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Early White Turnip. A small, round, white Radish, of quick growth. Makes small tops; an excellent variety for forcing or for open ground. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.



Early Scarlet, or Red Turnip.

Early Scarlet, or Red Turnip. Small, round, red, turnip-shaped, with a small top and of very quick growth. Best for early spring or late fall; fine for forcing. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Chartier Long Scarlet. This long Radish grows to a very large size, and is of a deep crimson color, varying into a delicate pink to the middle, and thence downward it is waxy white. Its quality is unsurpassed, and it will keep tender longer than any other variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Golden Globe Summer Turnip. This variety grows to a large size, and as it stands the heat well, may be sown quite late in the spring. Flesh crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Rose China Winter. One of the best fall and winter varieties, and a general favorite. It is a bright rose color, white flesh, and of superior quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardest of Radishes. Excellent for fall sowing and winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Long White Spanish. This is a pretty-looking Radish, growing to a large size; milder than the Long Black Spanish, and a fine variety for sowing in the fall. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

(GERMAN, *Rhabarber*.)

Culture.—Sow the seed in a shady or moist situation in April, in drills fifteen inches apart, and when the plants are a few inches high, thin out to twelve inches in the row. Transplant the following fall to a deep, well-manured soil, four feet apart, and protect with leaves or manure during the winter. Rhubarb is best propagated by dividing the roots, reserving a bud for each piece, and planting in a shady place. Every fall the crown should be covered with coarse manure. Do not gather any the first season, and never allow it to run to seed.

Linnaeus. A splendid old sort, which, during the many years it has been used, has given perfect satisfaction. Of excellent flavor, tender, and of fine quality. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Rhubarb Roots. Strong roots, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. each for postage.



SPINACH. (GERMAN, *Spinat*.)

Culture.—Spinach will succeed well in any good garden soil. For early summer use, sow early in spring, in drills one inch deep, and eight-to ten inches to two feet apart, or it may be sown broadcast. For winter and spring use, sow during September and October. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; ten or fifteen pounds one acre.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. A valuable variety, which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved Savoy Spinach. Largely used for shipping to Northern markets, as well as for the home garden. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 15 cts. per lb.

Long Standing. A fine variety, which can be cut longer than any other sort. Has very thick, fleshy leaves, and one of the best varieties for fall or spring sowing. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 20c. per lb.

Round Thick Leaved. This variety is an improvement on the old Round Leaf, has thick dark green crimped leaves, and is very slow in running to seed. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 15 cts. per lb.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

(GERMAN, *Haferwurzel*.)

Culture.—Sow in March or April, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep. When about an inch high, thin out to four inches apart, and keep clear of weeds. It succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, deeply worked. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. One ounce will sow 60 feet of drill; 8 lbs. per acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This sterling new variety is a great improvement over the old sorts. It grows double the size of the old variety, and is of excellent flavor. It is being extensively grown for shipment to Northern markets, and is to a large extent supplanting the old sort in popular favor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Long White. The old standard sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

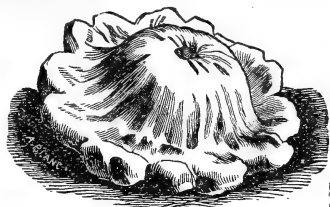
SQUASH. (GERMAN, *Kuerbiss*.)

Culture.—Any good, enriched soil will do for Squash. The plants are tender and sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground gets warm, then plant in hills, the same as Cucumbers. Summer Squashes should be used while young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail. The summer varieties should be three or four feet apart, and the winter sorts six to eight. When danger of bugs is over, thin out to three plants in a hill. One ounce of seed will plant forty hills; four or six pounds per acre of the summer varieties. One ounce of seed to ten hills of the winter varieties, four or five pounds per acre.

Mammoth White Bush. This is the result of careful selection from the well-known Early White Bush. It is an improvement over that variety, the Squashes being larger and more uniform in shape. They are early, of a beautiful white color, and often attain a diameter of from twelve to fifteen inches. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



Mammoth White Bush.

*Early White Bush Cympling.*

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan. This early Squash is grown more largely in the South than any other variety. The toughness of the skin makes it well adapted for shipping. Very early, of a light cream color, productive, and grows to a good size. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Golden Custard Bush. This variety attains a larger size than any other scalloped sort, often measuring two feet in diameter under good cultivation. They are of a rich golden color, and in quality are unsurpassed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Egg-Plant. An early bush variety with white flesh; the rind is a mottled gray when young, and buff color when ripe. The Squashes should be used when young and tender. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

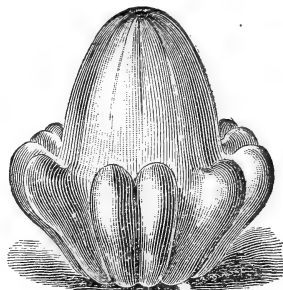
Vegetable Marrow. A favorite English variety. The fruit is oblong, of good size, with a yellowish white skin. It has very tender, white flesh of delicious flavor, and makes a very tempting dish boiled and eaten with white sauce. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Giant Summer Crookneck. A fine strain of the crookneck variety, which grows to an extra large size, measures from eighteen inches to two feet long, and of handsome appearance. We regard it as a valuable addition to our list. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the best of the summer sorts. Very early, productive, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

White Pineapple.

The skin and flesh of this distinct variety are of a pure creamy white color; flesh very fine grained and of excellent quality and flavor. A strong grower, and very prolific. Ready a little later than the Early White Bush. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

*White Pineapple.*

Fordhook Squash. A valuable winter Squash. A remarkable keeper, and the skin is so very thin and delicate that the Squashes are prepared by simply cutting in half lengthwise and cooking skin and all. The meat is thick and seed cavity small. Another unique feature is that the green Squashes can be used at any stage of their growth. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Sibley, or Pike's Peak. A splendid winter sort, producing Squashes from ten to twelve pounds in weight, the keeping qualities of which are unexcelled. The skin, which is very thin but hard, is of a pale green color; the flesh is rich, solid, thick, orange-colored, and of delicate flavor, improving with age. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Perfect Gem. A fine creamy white Squash, from four to six inches in diameter; round and slightly ribbed; it has a sweet, rich flavor, and is good either for summer or winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Boston Marrow. A standard sort of good quality, extensively grown for fall and winter use. The flesh is of a rich orange color, dry, and fine grained, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Hubbard. This variety is more largely grown than any other of the winter Squashes, and is one of the best of this class. The flesh is of a bright orange color, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. A splendid keeper, and should have a place in every garden. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS WAGNERI.**THE FLAT PEA—A GREAT NEW FODDER PLANT.**

This crop, comparatively new to America, has been very much written about by the agricultural press. It was first discovered in Hungary, by Prof. Paul Wagner, of the Agricultural Research Station of Darmstadt, Germany. It is said to possess in its wild state some injurious qualities, which Prof. Wagner claims to have eradicated by improvement and cultivation, as has been done with some other forage plants which we are constantly using. The seed is slow to germinate, and sometimes takes three weeks to come up. The first year it does not make much crop, but develops root-growth largely. It can be cut the second year, and twice a year afterwards. After it is once established it produces very heavy crops. A plant of three years growth, in coarse rubble stone, produced eighty-seven stalks, averaging six feet in length, with seven hundred and six seed pods. At the Michigan Experimental Station, a two-year-old plant was cut which yielded at the rate of 16 8-10 tons of green forage per acre, which cured into very bright colored hay at the rate of four tons per acre. The odor was most agreeable, and cattle and horses in the stalls ate it with avidity. The report of the Virginia Experimental Station says: "At Cape Colony, Africa, cattle eat it greedily, both in the green state and in the shape of hay. In Australia sheep eat it with relish. As food for dairy cows it is claimed that owing to its richness in protein and fat it causes an increase in the richness of the milk. For horses some have claimed that it takes the place of oats. Hogs eat the young fresh cut herbage, and the meat of the hogs so fed is more compact in texture than corn-fed animals. The plant is said to do well on sand barrens, even on the sea-shore, forming good pasturage, and also preventing the sand from drifting. The vines should be cut before the flowers mature; it is then at its best for sweet ensilage. After flowering it begins to form woody stalks, and is then unpalatable for stock."

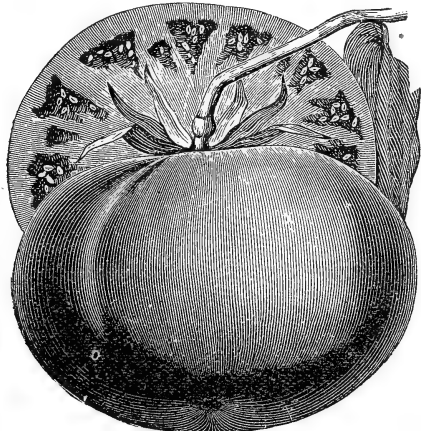
The seed should be sown in March or April, thinly in rows fifteen inches apart. Care should be used to keep the weeds down the first season, so as to give the young plants a good start. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; per lb. \$3.00.

TOMATO. (GERMAN, *Liebes Apfel*.)

Culture.—For early crop sow in hot-bed in February or March, and when three inches high transplant to cold frame. Give plenty of air, so that they may become well-rooted and stocky. When all danger of frost is over, about the first of May, transplant to manured hills four or five feet apart. For later crops, sow in April in open ground. One ounce will produce about three thousand plants.

Potts' Choice Canner. For Description. see *New and Desirable Varieties*, page 9. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Matchless. This is indeed a matchless Tomato, and well worthy of the name. Its solidity, the absence of core, the size and beauty of its fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite to make it one of the most desirable sorts, either for the private garden or for market. It is very prolific, and the best main crop Tomato grown. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.



The Matchless.

First of All. *The earliest Tomato in cultivation,* and for this reason of especial value to the trucker and market gardener. The fruit is of bright red color, a good size, sound and solid, and makes a good shipper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Buckeye State. This new introduction, larger than the Beauty, is smooth and uniform, very prolific, and more abundant in fruitage than the standard sorts now in cultivation. The Tomatoes are borne in immense clusters of four to eight fruits, and occasionally ten large fruits have been found on a single cluster. In solidity and meatiness it has no equal, while in luscious quality none surpass it. The color is much the same as the Beauty, but of a somewhat darker and richer shade, and this, together with its large size and clear-cut outlines, makes it a very showy, striking Tomato when displayed for sale. In shape it is, when compared with its other proportions, a little thicker from blossom to end of stem than most other sorts. With the above valuable characteristics, not one of which has been over-praised, it must be apparent to all that the New Buckeye State Tomato will take its place in the front rank. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Essex Hybrid. A first early sort of large size. The flesh is firm and solid, and will keep well after picking. It ripens alike all over, is unusually productive, and a strong grower. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Acme. This excellent Tomato has become a great favorite. It is very early and solid, smooth as an apple, and of good shipping qualities. The color is a glossy dark red, with a purple tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time, and bears continually until frost.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Livingston's Beauty. The fruit of this fine variety grows in clusters, and is of a glossy crimson color; as early as the Acme, larger in size, very productive, and continues in bearing until frost. It retains its large size throughout the season, and is free from rot, seldom cracking after a rain, like many others of the thin-skinned varieties. One of the best keepers, and is unexcelled for shipping, early market, or canning purposes. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Ignotum. Though of recent introduction, this splendid sort has earned a most enviable reputation. The fruit is large, smooth, and regular; of a bright red color; ripens perfectly to the stem, and seldom rots or cracks. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Dwarf Champion. This fine variety is distinct in habit of growth and foliage. The plant grows stiff and upright, the thick, short-jointed stems being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. The rows can be placed as close as three feet apart. Very early and prolific, and continues in bearing until killed by frost. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Atlantic Prize, or Early Ruby. This sort is very popular in the trucking sections, where it is largely grown as an extra early shipper. The vines grow strong, stiff, and very rapidly, setting the crown fruit when young, the buds often appearing before the plant is four inches high. The fruit is borne in large clusters. It is a bright crimson color, of good size and quality, and highly recommended as a first early sort. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

New Stone. This, as the name indicates, is very solid and firm fleshed, large, bright scarlet. Ripens evenly to the stem, is a good keeper, and first-class shipper. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Ponderosa, or No. 400. This is claimed to be one of the largest Tomatoes grown, single fruits having attained the weight of three pounds. Being so large it naturally does not possess the fine qualities of the Matchless, Beauty, and some others of the older sorts. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Tansfield Tree. This sort, when full grown, will, if trained, attain a height of ten feet, and bears large, fine fruit. The Tomatoes are of fine form, very solid, and of a bright red color. To attain the greatest height, cut back to one stem and tie to stakes. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Peach. This variety is so named from its similarity in appearance to the peach. Its equal in delicacy of flavor does not exist in the Tomato family, especially for eating from the hand as a fruit. For exhibition purposes it is desirable. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Pear Shaped. (Yellow.) Excellent for preserving or picking; very prolific. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy. This variety is the best of the Yellow Tomatoes, is of large size, handsome, round shape, and smooth, of excellent flavor, and makes a fine contrast when sliced and intermixed with red ones. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Plum. The best for preserving. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Perfection. An early variety, of bright red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost. It is one of the best for canning or table use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Favorite. Of a dark red color, ripens evenly and early, holding its size to the end of the season. Very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid, bears shipping long distances, and is a good canning Tomato. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

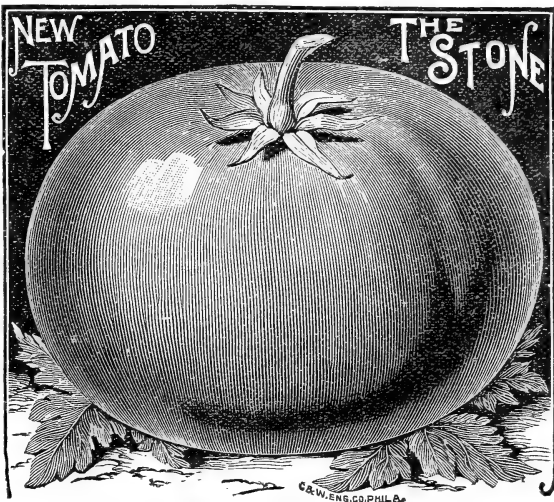
Paragon. An old favorite, of excellent quality for family use or market. It is smooth as an apple, of good size, solid, and a good bearer. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Improved Trophy. This old favorite has, by critical selection, been much improved, and the fine strain which we are now offering will again restore it to the high estimation which it once enjoyed, both for private use or market garden. It is of large size, very productive, solid, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Tomato Plants. Ready in April, but it is best not to set them out until May in this section. Varieties—Matchless, Livingston's Beauty, Perfection, Acme, Trophy, and Yellow Plum. Hot-bed plants, per dozen, 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000,

\$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$6.00.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 5 cents per dozen, or 15 cents per hundred, for postage.



TURNIP. (GERMAN, Weisse Rube.)

Culture.—Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but can be cultivated in drills two feet apart, thinning to six inches in the drill. It is much the best to roll the ground after sowing. Ruta Bagas should be sown in July or early August, in drills two feet apart, and thinned out to nine inches between the roots. As the roots grow, earth them up to bulb. Early varieties can be sown in July for early market. August is early enough for main crop, as most kinds do not bulb well until cool weather. For salad for winter and spring use, sow in August or September. Sow one-and-a-half pounds of seed per acre in drills, or two pounds broadcast. The salad varieties should be sown at the rate of three pounds per acre.

Extra Early Milan. This variety is the earliest Turnip in cultivation. The bulbs are quite flat and smooth, about three-and-a-half inches in diameter, and one inch deep, with small tap-root. The top is small and strap-leaved, making it very desirable for close planting or forcing in frames. It is a bright purple-top, white-fleshed variety. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



Early Red, or Purple Top.

Early Red, or Purple Top. (Strap-leaved.) This most popular sort is very early, and a favorite market variety. It is of flat form, with small tap-root; flesh fine-grained and sweet. One of the best for table use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Early White Flat Dutch. A quick-growing early sort, differing from the Early Red Top only in color, being pure white. The roots are of good size, sweet, mild and juicy. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Snow White Globe. A finely formed variety, of pure white color. It is of a beautiful appearance and good quality, and splendidly adapted to fall and early winter use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

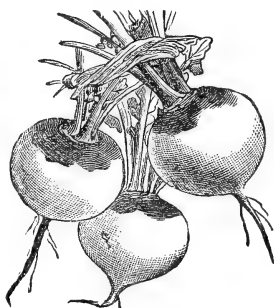
Large White Norfolk. A standard variety, very extensively grown both for the table and stock. Sweet, very productive, and grows to a large size. The tops make a fine salad in the spring, if protected during the winter. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Pomeranian White Globe. A handsome and popular variety, useful both for table and stock, and well adapted for autumn and early winter use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Long White, or Cow Horn. This splendid sort is gaining in popularity wherever it has been tried, as its quick growth, heavy yielding qualities, and fine-grained white flesh render it well worthy the attention of all gardeners. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

To have a beautiful, green, velvety lawn, sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed.

Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe. This is a greatly improved strain of the old Red Top Globe, and deserves the highest praise. The bulbs are uniform and very handsome in appearance, and of fine keeping qualities. It is of very quick growth, and having such small tops, can be grown close together. Its beautiful appearance and excellent table and keeping qualities commend it for home use and as one of the best market sorts. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.



Wood's Imp. Red Top Globe.

Red Top Globe. An early globe-shaped variety, of rapid growth, very productive, a good keeper, and a fine market sort. It has longer tops, and not quite equal to Wood's Improved. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Jersey Navet. One of the best table Turnips. The flesh is white, the flavor delicate and sweet. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cents.

White Egg. A splendid quick-growing egg-shaped variety, with pure white skin, fine-grained, and solid flesh of sweet, mild flavor. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Yellow Aberdeen.

Yellow, or Amber Globe. A beautifully formed, yellow-fleshed variety. One of the best for general crop. Flesh very firm and sweet, and

Yellow Aberdeen. A very hardy and productive Scotch variety, closely resembling a Ruta Baga in shape, color and keeping qualities, but is of finer texture, and can be sown a month later. Flesh pale yellow and of fine texture. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cents; lb. 40 cents.

keeps well until spring. Grows to a large size, and is excellent both for stock or table use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. A first-rate globe-shaped table variety. It is of a bright yellow color, a rapid grower, very solid, and of good flavor. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Seven Top. Valuable only for salad in winter and spring; it is very hardy, and does not require protection during the winter. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Southern Prize. The best variety for salad, and will produce large white turnips of good quality if sown very early, but its great value is to sow later for salad, which is much superior to Seven Top in color and quality. Will withstand the most severe weather without protection. Very popular with all who have grown it. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

RUTA BAGA, or SWEDE.

Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow. A selected strain, which makes much larger and finer roots than the ordinary strains. Its fine qualities and productiveness cannot be too highly recommended. The flesh is rich and sweet, which excellent flavor it retains until late in the spring. For table or stock it has no superior. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Purple Top Yellow. Largely grown, both for table and stock. The flesh is solid and of fine quality, and it keeps well through the winter. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Budlong, or Breadstone. This variety of the Ruta Baga type is of extra fine quality, and we class it with the best of table sorts. The roots are of medium size, smooth, white with purple top; the flesh is white, fine grained, tender, and very sweet. It is a very fine table variety for winter and spring use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Sweet German. A globe-shaped variety of the Ruta Baga type, and should be sown earlier than white turnips. It is excellent for table or stock. Flesh white, firm and juicy. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

White. A very good variety of Swede. The flesh is firm, white, and rich; an excellent sort for winter use. Per oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

TOBACCO.

The soils and climate of Virginia are peculiarly adapted to Tobacco, and seed grown here under improved methods possesses the highest vitality and finest qualities. Many planters in other States send to Virginia for seed every year, as Virginia seed gives better results than seed procured elsewhere.

To grow fine tobacco of any type, the first thing requisite is good seed of some variety best adapted to the type sought to be produced. Seed true to type must be got if uniform tobacco, which obtains the highest price, is to be grown. The cost of seed for a large crop of Tobacco is very little, and yet one dollar properly expended at this point has saved hundreds of dollars in the increased value of the crop, as nondescript Tobacco is always at a discount.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the Tobacco crop, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for a plant bed. This destroys grass, weeds, and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant bed protected by fine netting to keep off tobacco flies, which often destroy the plants. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled warm (about June), set the plants out in highly-manured or fertilized soil in rows three-and-a-half feet apart and three feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, and examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality, and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each. One ounce of seed will sow a bed fifty square yards.

Bromus Inermis should be in every Grass Mixture. Price, \$2.25 bush. (14 lbs.). Page 10.

SELECT VARIETIES.

Imported Havana. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Kentucky Yellow. This is of very fine texture, and one of the heaviest Tobaccos in our list. It has averaged one pound to each two-and-a-half plants throughout the field. It prefers a light soil, but does well on red land. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, recommended as the best of its class. It is of healthy and vigorous growth, and free from any tendency to disease or blemish. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Comstock Spanish. This is a pure Havana seed leaf, developed to a suitable size for wrappers and fillers by four or five years replanting. One of the very best varieties for cigars. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Ragland's Conqueror. A healthy and vigorous grower. Matures early and uniformly, and easily cured to the brightest color. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Safrana. A cross of the Hyco on White Burley. The color, when successfully cured, is a rich saffron yellow. Texture soft and silky. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Gold Finder. Has the shape and habit of the Oronoko, and nearly as white as the Burley when growing. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Oak Hill Yellow. A West Virginia variety resembling White Burley in color while growing, and the Oronoko in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fibre. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Price of all varieties, except where noted, 10 cts. per pkt.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00. Postage paid. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

White Burley. A favorite with manufacturers on account of its porous and absorbing nature.

One Sucker. A popular variety of the Oronoko type, succeeding well in moist soils.

Big Oronoko. Has a large, broad, finely-shaped leaf, excellent for strips and dark wrappers.

Medley Pryor. A favorite with planters who grow the English and Continental grades.

Gold Leaf. A cross of the Oronoko and Pryor, producing excellent orange and mahogany Tobacco.

Sterling. One of the earliest to ripen. Makes the silkiest of wrappers, brightest of cutters, and toughest and sweetest of fillers.

Long Leaf Gooch. Leaf longer and finer than the Broad-Leaf Gooch. Very popular.

Beat All, or Lacks. Broad leaf, tough, and of fine fibre. Good and reliable.

Granville County Yellow. A favorite with many planters. One of the earliest to ripen.

Tuckahoe. Long leaf and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper.

White Stem Oronoko. Greatly preferred in some sections where the finest types are grown.

Hyco. A new variety of fine texture and good flavor. A beautiful and desirable variety.

Hester. Has no superior for a yellow type, and makes fine cigar stock. A sure cropper.

Yellow Oronoko. A standard yellow variety, which has been grown for more than fifty years.

Gooch. Resembles the Yellow Oronoko, but has a larger leaf. A splendid manufacturing sort.

Yellow Pryor. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where other yellow sorts fail.

Sweet Oronoko. Makes first-class plug fillers, and when sun-cured, makes the best chewing leaf.

Flanagan. A variety of the Sweet Oronoko. Used for sweet fillers and mahogany wrappers.

Blue Pryor. A rich shipper, and superior to the Kentucky Blue Pryor.

Harby. A Turkish variety, which stands heat and drought well. May be topped to twenty-five leaves or more.

Big Havana. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor, and the earliest cigar variety to ripen.

Price of all varieties, except where noted, per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; per lb. \$2.00. Postage paid. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

PREPARED PLANT BED CLOTH

AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS SASH

On Hot Beds
and
Cold Frames.



For Protecting
Tobacco Plant
Beds.

ONE-TENTH THE COST OF GLASS AND EQUAL THERETO.

Don't shrink in exposed service or decay rapidly. Protects Plants in Spring or Fall from Frosts, etc. Promotes early, hardy and vigorous growth, allows Healthy Ventilation, and Produces best Plants.

This plant bed cloth is highly recommended for use in covering cold frames or beds, as a substitute for glass sashes, and also for shading such plants as require shade in summer. It is also an excellent substitute for glass in protecting and forwarding all kinds of plants and seeds for which glass sashes are used in early spring. It is safer in fact, than glass, as it protects at night, while the temperature is not raised too high by day, as is the case with glass, unless great care given to ventilation.

One of the largest Virginia tobacco growers states: "I recommend this cloth to Southern planters as the best thing to use for protecting plants from frost and insects, and promoting early and rapid growth. I would prefer to pay for your prepared cloth for my use rather than accept the plain cloth as a gift, as it has many advantages over the latter."

We have also used the prepared cloth on Sweet Potato beds, and for raising Tomato and early cabbage plants, with entire satisfaction, and prefer it to glass sash.

Another large market gardener says: "I am very well pleased with the plant bed cloth used by me last spring. I was astonished last week, after we had a hard frost, to find that the plants in the frame under the glass were freezing, and that the same plants covered with the plant bed cloth were not touched at all."

Prices of this cloth, **Medium grade**, 10 cts. per yard; per piece of 65 yards, \$4.50. **Light grade**, (for tobacco plant beds), 6 cts. per yard. Per piece of 70 yards, \$3.00.

WOOD'S FINE LAWN GRASS SEED,

WITH

Directions for Obtaining Beautiful Green Lawns.

Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and appearance of the house than a beautiful lawn. This can be easily obtained by careful preparation and judicious management afterwards.

Preparation of the Soil. The ground should be deeply dug, and all roots, stones, etc., removed. It should then have a liberal application of Wood's Lawn Enricher, compost, or well-rotted barnyard manure. If manure is used, it should be thoroughly rotted; otherwise the weed-seeds which are in all manures will germinate and fill the lawn with unsightly spots. The manure, fertilizer, or compost should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, and the soil raked as fine and smooth as possible.

Sowing the Seed. Thick seeding always gives best results. Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed should be sown after the soil is raked fine, at the rate of three or four bushels to the acre; or, for small yards, one quart to every 300 square feet (12x25 feet). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by batting down with the back of the spade. Lawn grass can be successfully sown any time after the first of September and up to the middle of April. If it is sown in open weather during the winter, it will do well, but it will be a little longer in germinating.

Care of Lawns Afterward. While the grass is young, and even when the lawn gets well set, care should be taken that weeds and coarse grass, which spring up naturally in nearly all soils, do not get possession of the lawn. If a watchful oversight is kept over it at first, and any weeds or coarse grasses are cut at the root with a knife and pulled up, the lawn grass will soon spread and thicken, so that it will take entire possession of the soil, filling it up and interweaving so closely that there will be no chance for weeds to grow. Lawn grass is very fine, and will take from two to four weeks to come up, according to the weather.

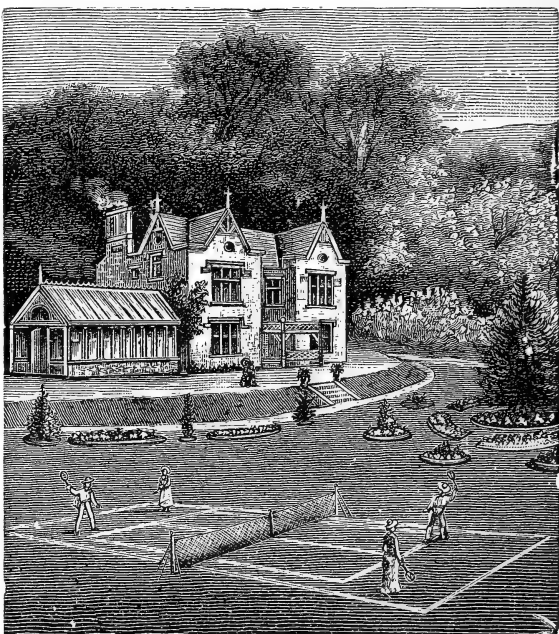
All lawns should be regularly and carefully cut as often as once a week during the growing season with a lawn mower. Scythes should never be used, as they cut unevenly, and cut into the roots, thus injuring the grass, and causing bare spots to appear. Care should also be taken, especially in the summer, not to cut the grass too close; one-and-a-half to two inches is close enough. Where possible, lawns should be well watered during hot, dry spells in summer, late in the evening, never in the middle of the day or in the morning. Care should be taken to give plenty of water. It is best every fall, or early in the spring, to rake the lawn over very roughly, and sow seed on any bare spots, giving also a top-dressing of Wood's Lawn Enricher, at the rate of about ten pounds to seventy-five square yards. Lawn grass is hardy and does not require any protection in the winter. If these directions are carefully followed, a beautiful green lawn can be had all through the year.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. This is the best seed obtainable to make a beautiful green lawn, and is the purest and heaviest seed sold. Its natural weight is at least twenty pounds per measured bushel, at which weight it is sold. It is composed of grasses best suited to give a splendid velvety lawn all the year round. It is hardy, and requires no protection in winter. Full directions for preparing and sustaining fine lawns are printed with every package. Price, per quart box, 25 cts., by mail 33 cts.; per 2 quart box, 50 cts., by mail 65 cts.; per peck, including bag, \$1.25; per bushel of 20 lbs., including cloth bag, \$4.00.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass. This is the usual Lawn Mixture, and gives good satisfaction wherever used. It is not as heavy as the Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed, and is sold at the standard weight of fourteen pounds to the bushel. Per lb. 25 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.

Wood's Terrace Mixture. This is the best Mixed Grass Seed for slopes and terraces to make an excellent sod and beautiful appearance. Per quart, 35 cts.; per peck, \$1.50; per bushel, including cloth bag, \$5.50.

SURRY CO., N. C., 1894.—I used your seeds the past season, and they gave me entire satisfaction. Expect to use them again. W. V. HURT.



AMELIA Co., VA., April, 1894.—I send to you for seed; they are the only seed I can rely on.
R. T. JETER.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER.

This is indispensable for making and sustaining fine lawns, and is the best, cleanest, and cheapest preparation that can be applied. It has very little odor, and will rapidly cause the grass to become a beautiful green color. It can be applied in the spring or fall, or both for the best effect. Stable manure should not be used, as it fills the lawn with noxious weeds, and creates disagreeable odors. Wood's Lawn Enricher is much more effective, and better in all respects.

When making a new lawn, apply it at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre, or 6 lbs. for a lot 12x25 feet (300 feet). Sow it and rake well into the soil before the seed is sown. As a top-dressing for an old lawn, sow it at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre, or 5 lbs. per 300 feet. About the first of October and the first of April are the best times to apply it, but any time in the spring or fall will do. The fertilizer does not deteriorate by age, but rather improves. Price, per 5-lb. box, 30 cts.; per 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; per 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; per 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; per 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.

WOOD'S FLOWER PLANT FOOD.

This supplies a much-needed want to make pretty flowers and plants to brighten the home. Often the growers of flowers are at a loss to know what to obtain to stimulate their plants into growth, and make them flourish. We have supplied this want in a cheap, clean, odorless plant food, which we have put up in convenient wooden boxes; it will keep good for years, and be handy to apply at any time, both in the house and garden. It can be mixed with the soil, or scattered on the top of the soil at the rate of a teaspoonful to a good-sized plant, which application will make a luxuriant growth. The water which is given, or the rain, will carry the fertilizing properties to the roots of the plant. Per 1-lb. box, 15 cts.; 2-lb. box, 25 cts.; 5-lb. box, 50 cts. (Postage, 16 cents per pound.)

BAY STATE LAWN MOWER.

An indispensable necessity to all who wish a fine lawn. The Bay State is the handsomest, easiest running, most simple and durable mower we have ever used. The gear being enclosed in the wheel-box, it is almost impossible for it to get clogged. We recommend it to all who wish a first-class mower in every respect, and guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction. All parts movable, and can be duplicated.

We feel compelled to caution our customers against buying inferior lawn mowers because they are a little cheaper in price. It will be found much the cheaper and more satisfactory in the end to purchase a first-class machine that will cut the grass with a clean, clear-cut and not get out of order.

PRICE OF MOWERS.

10-inch cut, \$5.00; 12-inch cut, \$5.50; 14-inch cut, \$6.00; 16-inch cut, \$6.50.

Grass Collector. A simple hammock-like attachment, made so as to fit any lawn mower, to catch and collect the grass as cut. Fills a long-felt want. Price, \$1.50 each.

Revolving Turf Edger. Just the thing for trimming the edges of the lawn after using the Lawn Mower. Price, \$1.00.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

For Sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.

The best Seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of Grain, Clover Seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to eight acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor and one-third in seed by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars, giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$4.00.

THYMO CRESOL, or ANIMAL VERMIN DESTROYER.

A highly concentrated and powerful preparation for dipping or washing sheep and for ridding all live-stock of parasitic vermin. It forms a Perfect Sheep Dip, as it is rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but is, at the same time, quite harmless to the animals themselves and to man. The method of its preparation is extremely simple, as it mixes at once with either cold or warm water. It contains principles which promote the growth of the wool. It is certain cure for all skin diseases. It is also one of the best disinfectants. To apply, dilute with water at the rate of from fifty to one hundred and fifty parts of water to one of Thymo Cresol. Price, per 4-oz. bottles, 25 cts.; 8-oz. bottles, 50 cts.; quart can, 75 cts.; half-gallon can, \$1.25; one-gallon can, \$2.00. Circulars, giving full directions for use, mailed on application.

WOOD'S FINEST MIXED BIRD SEED.

It is important to have good, sound, clean seed to keep birds healthy and aid their song. Our seed is not only of the finest quality, but mixed in proper proportions, and put up in pound cartons, nicely illustrated. Price, 10 cts. per pound box; three boxes for 25 cts.

SUNDRY SEEDS.

Canary. (*Sicily*.) Per lb. 10 cts.; 3 lbs. for 25 cts.

Hemp. For Parrots, Pigeons, etc. Per lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

Bird Rap. Per lb. 10c.

Flax Seed. Per lb. 5c.; bushel, \$1.75.

Sunflower. Very productive of seed, which is largely used for feeding poultry. The plant is said to be preventive of chills and malaria. Per quart, 20 cts.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS,

WITH REMARKS ON THE

IMPORTANCE OF GRASS CULTURE, PREPARATION OF THE SOIL, SEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF MEADOWS AND PASTURES.

Farmers who have money coming in every month of the year are the ones who suffer least through the loss of a crop, but those who put all their eggs in one basket, or what are termed money-crops, frequently experience serious trouble; hence it is, that mixed farming is the most satisfactory, and in the end most profitable.

Our knowledge of, and search after suitable grasses, has resulted in being able to offer Grass Seeds and Clovers suitable to all soils. The South, with its fine climate, and seeds adapted to the soil, ought to make such progress in growing hay and other provender as to lead other sections of the country in stock raising and feeding. Not only ought sufficient feed to be raised for the requirements of the South, but a surplus for sale in the other markets.

Grass culture is the lever which raises the value of land, which can be easily demonstrated by pointing to those sections which have given attention to these crops. Lands which have been bought for ten dollars per acre have become worth one hundred dollars per acre, and the farmers and people of those sections are prosperous and contented through this basis of wealth, and their cutting loose from the stereotyped money crops. Not that we would recommend abandoning Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, etc., altogether, but restrict the area, grow better quality and larger yields which will bring enhanced prices, resulting in greater pleasure and profit in farming.

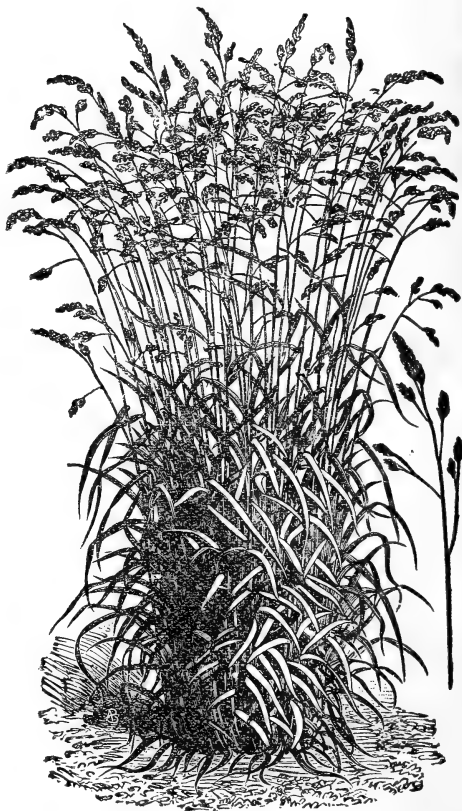
We want to bring to especial notice two new grasses, which we have tested and can recommend with highest praise. We refer to Sandvetch, as a valued winter growing plant for soiling and hay; and *Bromus Inermis*, as one of the best grazing grasses we know of. We recommend both to the favorable attention of our customers.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL, DRAINAGE, Etc.

It is most important that the land be clean, finely pulverized and of good tilth when seed is sown. Land should be lightly harrowed immediately before sowing grass seed, and after sowing should be covered with a very light harrow, or a brush-drawn harrow is probably best. There is the same benefit to be derived from proper drainage of grass lands that is so conspicuously shown in lands devoted to other crops. All lands with an impervious subsoil of stiff clay, or soils that are wet and clogged, will be greatly benefited by proper drainage, both in the quality and quantity of the grass product, upon porous subsoils do not need it; or land that slopes so that the water runs from it with sufficient rapidity need not be drained.

SOWING THE SEED.

The best time for seeding grass in the South is in the months of September and October, and in the spring, the latter part of February and during March, or early in April. The best results are obtained by sowing grass seed alone, without grain, although it gives very good results when sown with a little seeding of grain. The quantities of seed to be sown to the acre are given under descriptions of different varieties of grass. Our Grass Mixtures, descriptions of which will be found on page 57, are combined in proper proportions to suit all soils and situations. The results from sowing mixtures of grass are very much better than sowing one or two kinds alone. It is best to mark off the land in such widths as can be conveniently sown, dividing the seed for such operation, sowing one-half in going one way over that portion of the land, then returning the same way sowing the other half, so that it gets well spread throughout the field. It is important that grass seeds be covered carefully with a light harrow not more than half an inch. Clover and some of the larger seeds will germinate and grow at the depth of an inch. After raking, the ground should be rolled to make it firm, as the seed will germinate better.



Orchard Grass.

CARE OF PASTURES AND MEADOWS.

Land used for pasture yields more nourishment than where the grass is mowed off. Young shoots are more nourishing and digestible than the dry grass. Care should be used, both in pastures and meadows, never to graze or cut grass too close. Especially should this be the case in dry spells in the summer. There is great injury from this cause. Cattle, and sheep especially, should not be put on the grass too early in spring, before the grass has commenced to grow.

It is preferable to mow grass the first season, instead of pasturing. It is very beneficial to top-dress meadows and pastures with well-rotted farm-yard manure or ground bone during the winter. With careful management and judicious manuring, meadows and pastures will last several years and yield double the quantity of feed. Grass for hay should always be cut before the seed ripens, otherwise it not only makes an inferior quality of hay, but also takes much more strength from the ground.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE.

Prices of Grass, Clover Seeds, and all Field Seeds are variable and subject to market fluctuations. The prices quoted are those ruling at the date when this Catalogue is issued. All orders will be charged at lowest market prices at the time received. We shall at any time take pleasure in quoting the ruling current prices when so requested. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

We wish to caution farmers particularly against purchasing light or immature Grass Seed, or Grass Seed which contains objectionable weed seeds, because they can be obtained at a little less price than first-class seed. This is the poorest sort of economy. To distinguish the difference between the qualities of light Grass Seeds is often difficult to any but an experienced seedsman, and it is much the best and most satisfactory to always obtain such an important article as seed from those who are reliable, and make the business their life study, and have a reputation to maintain.

GRASS SEEDS.

The crops of most Grass Seeds were very short last harvest; hence prices of many kinds are higher than usual.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Avena Elatior*.)

This grass proves itself to be one of the most valuable hay and pasturage grasses in cultivation. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as Timothy, and is not nearly so hard on the soil. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing by analysis more flesh and muscle-forming materials than Timothy, but is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives good results with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. It succeeds well on almost any soil, but for poor, dry and sandy soils it is superior to most others. Sow in February, March or April, or in the fall, at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. Price per lb. 25 cts.; per bushel of 11 lbs., about \$2.00. Current prices quoted on application.

Orchard Grass. (*Dactylis Glomerata*.) This is a well-known and valuable grass, either for hay or pasture. It succeeds well on most soils, but does best on loamy or moderately stiff soils, but not very wet. It comes early in the spring, and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth, and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and does well mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, which ripen at the same time. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed ripens. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if by itself; or one bushel Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat, and five pounds of Clover made a fine mixture. Per lb. 20 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$2.25. Write for current prices if large quantities are required.

Red Top, or Herd's Grass. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) An excellent grass succeeding in any soil. It grows well on light sandy, medium, or stiff bottom land. It is one of the best for wet soils, and is not injured by overflows; is good for grazing or hay. Sow three to four bushels



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

per acre of the Prime or Choice seed, or twelve pounds per acre of the Fancy clean seed. When sown with Timothy, sow two bushels Herds (or six pounds of the Fancy clean seed) and eight pounds Timothy per acre. Sow in the spring or fall. Price: Prime seed, about 65 cts. per bushel of 10 lbs.; Fancy clean seed, about 15 cts. per lb. The latter is the pure heavy seed cleaned from the chaff, and we consider it the best and most satisfactory to sow. Samples sent on application, and special prices quoted where large lots are required.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis.*) A fine grass, which succeeds best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and other soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter, and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is much the best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Sow in the spring or fall. Fancy seed, per lb. 20 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.65. Extra clean seed, \$1.25 per bushel.

Meadow Fescue, or Randall. (*Festuca Pratensis.*) A highly valuable perennial grass for permanent pasture. The roots penetrate the soil twelve or fifteen inches, so that it is well fortified against drought. It makes a fine pasture grass, and overflows do not decrease its vigorous vitality. If sown for hay, it, like other grasses, should be cut when in bloom. Sow two bushels per acre in the spring or fall. Price per lb. 18 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about \$1.70. Special prices on large lots.

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratense.*) One of the most valued hay grasses; succeeds well on stiff soil or lowlands, but not on light soils. Yields large crops of the best quality hay, but is not so good a pasture grass, as it will not bear close cropping. Sow at the rate of one peck to the acre, or sown with clover (Sapling is best), it should be sown at the rate of eight or ten pounds per acre, and six pounds of clover. Price, choice seed, about \$2.90 per bushel of 45 lbs. Write for special prices if large quantity is required.

Bermuda Grass. This is a valuable grazing grass, and produces a large yield of hay on rich soils in the South. For railroad embankments, mill dams, etc., it is first-class, as its long creeping roots soon form a compact mass, holding the soil together, and preventing it from washing or gullyng. Sow in March or April at the rate of from three to five pounds per acre. Prepare the ground well for so small a seed, and cover very lightly. Price of seed, \$1.50 per lb. In 10 lb. lots and over, \$1.25 per lb.

Rescue Grass, also called Schrader's Grass. (*Bromus Unioloides.*) This is a winter grass, which is very highly thought of in Mississippi, Louisiana, and some of the other Gulf States. It produces abundantly when sown on rich soil. If sown in September or October it usually makes a heavy growth during the fall, and is splendid early grazing, and is often ready to cut for hay as early as February or March in the extreme South, and may be cut once or twice more before June. It becomes weak and nearly disappears on the approach of hot weather, but will germinate again from self-sown seed in September or October, and will then furnish abundant feed during the winter. Price of seed, 40 cts. per lb.

Hungarian Brome Grass. (*Bromus Inermis.*) We have grown this valuable grass, and strongly recommend it to our customers. Through the Agricultural Department at Washington it has been tested in various places, in Canada,

Mississippi, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and California, and it succeeds remarkably well in all sections. It is resistant to intense cold, to sudden and extreme changes of temperature, and withstands protracted drought better than any other cultivated variety. In ordinary and poor sandy soil it grows twelve to eighteen inches high, but under better conditions it attains the height of three or four feet. While growing it resembles Orchard Grass, and we believe it will be found more valuable, as it is adapted to lighter and dryer soil. The underground stems grow most rapidly in light sandy loam, and penetrate with apparent ease the stiffest clays, and in all cases form a dense tough sod, and produce a great amount of long tender leaves. It remains green during the entire year, and bears grazing well. One plot sown in Mississippi three years ago has held the ground to the complete exclusion of all other grasses and weeds, where it remains green the year round. This grass will be found very valuable in mixtures for grazing. Sow about thirty to forty pounds per acre, any time from the middle of February and during March and April, or from middle of September until end of October. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; per bushel, \$2.25 of 14 lbs.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum.*) This is a splendid grass to sow in the fall in the South, in moist situations, with a view in cutting for hay the following spring. It will yield two or more crops in quick succession, and we recommend our friends to try this admirable grass. Sow thirty pounds of seed per acre. Price, 15 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 14 lbs. \$1.25.



Timothy.

Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perene.*) This, like the preceding, is a quick-growing grass; furnishes good grazing and hay, which matures early; but as it does not root very deeply, it does not stand drought so well as some others. Sow thirty pounds per acre in spring or fall. Per lb. 12 cts.; per bushel of 14 lbs. about \$1.20.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halapense.*) For the Southern States this is very valuable. It grows rather coarse, but makes a large yield of forage, which, when young and tender, is relished by stock. For permanent pasture and hay in the South this is very valuable, but we would not advise to sow this variety if the ground will be required for other crops, as it will be difficult to kill the roots. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre any time in the spring. Price, per bushel about \$2.25.

Mesquit, or Soft Meadow Grass. (*Holcus Lanatus.*) One of the most attractive-looking grasses grown. It makes a good yield of pasturage and hay, but not of the best quality. It does better on poor soils than most other grasses, and is well adapted to most situations where it luxuriates. Sow about sixteen or twenty pounds per acre. Price, about 20 cts. per lb.

Sheep Fescue. (*Festuca Ovina.*) It is a densely tufted perennial grass for dry, sandy and rocky soil, where scarcely any other species will grow. It roots deeply, and forms a dense, short tuft, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds, where the soil is sandy. It affords wholesome food for all cattle, especially sheep. Price, 25c. per lb.

Creeping Bent Grass. (*Agrostis Stolonifera.*) This is an excellent grass for mixtures for moist soil. It is the same as Fiorin or Faureen of Ireland, where it yields four to six tons of hay per acre. It will do fairly well on hilltops or sides, but, like its relative, *Agrostis Vulgaris* (Red Top), is better adapted to moist situations. It has longer leaves than Red Top, starts earlier, and holds out late. Per lb. 20c.; bushel, \$2 (14 lbs.).

Meadow Foxtail. (*Alopecurus Pratensis.*) A fine permanent pasture grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate

quality as to moisture or dryness. It resembles Timothy, but is three or four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. Pastures with a good mixture of this grass afford a full bite a week earlier than those which do not have it. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Per lb. 30 cts.

Hard Fescue. (*Festuca Durivincula.*) This does not produce so much as many other grasses, but it thrives well in dry situations where other grasses would fail, withstands summer drought, is green through the winter, grows a foot or two high, and is a good pasture grass and for mixtures. Per lb. 20 cts.; bushel, \$2.00 (14 lbs.).

Red Fescue. (*Festuca Rubra.*) One of the largest of the genus. It has creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as wire-grass. It is a better grass than some of the other species, and well adapted to gravelly banks and dry slopes, and in mixtures for suitable situations. Per lb. 20c.; bushel, \$2 (14 lbs.).

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass. (*Poa Trivialis.*) This much resembles Kentucky Blue Grass, but has rough sheaths. It is superior to many other species in its high nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which horses, cattle and sheep have for it. It is adapted to shady wood pasture, banks of streams, and moist ground, and mixtures. Sow ten pounds of seed to the acre if alone. Per lb. 40 cts.

Wild Rice. (*Zizania Aquatica.*) An annual, which sows itself in the fall (about middle of September), lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface during the first half of June. It grows very rapidly, in one to five feet of water, ripens late in August or early in September. It succeeds best when sown broadcast in two to three feet of water having a mud bottom. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equalled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water, and affords plenty of food and refuge for small and large fish. Price, 25 cts. lb., or by mail, postage paid, 35 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

CLOVERS.

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense.*) This great land improver is one of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay, and as an improver of the soil. It likes best a soil of clay loam, but will do well on almost any soil, giving satisfactory results even on sandy or gravelly soil. It will grow on poor land if the subsoil is clay; but, if very poor, it should be helped at first with ground bone or plaster and kainit, when large crops can be raised. Cut for hay when in full bloom. Can be sown either in the fall or spring. When sown by itself, sow eight or ten pounds per acre. Sown with Orchard Grass, six or seven pounds of Clover with one-and-a-half bushels of Orchard Grass per acre will give a liberal seeding. Price of Clover Seed fluctuates. Present price (December 1st) for choice seed is \$6.25 per bushel. We will quote prices at any time desired.

Sapling, Peavine, or Mammoth Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense.*) Similar to the preceding, except that it grows much larger and coarser, and is later in maturing. It is much superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. This is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures at the same time. Sow eight or ten pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds

of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Price of Clover Seed fluctuates. Present price (December 26th) for choice seed is \$6.40 per bushel. We will quote prices at any time desired, or fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest current prices the day order is received.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa. (*Medicago Sativa.*) This is a valuable clover for the South, as on suitable land it can be mown five or six times a year. It likes dry, mellow ground, with a deep subsoil which the roots can penetrate, and they will run down twenty feet or more in search of moisture; hence it withstands drought better than other grass. It is best used for feeding green a little wilted, and cutting should be commenced as soon as the blooms appear, and by the time it is cut over, the part first cut will be ready again. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, in drills twelve inches apart, and cultivate to keep down the weeds until it gets strong enough. It will succeed well sowed broadcast on ground free from weeds, when fifteen to twenty pounds should be sown, so as to cover the ground thickly and keep down weeds. If top-dressed every winter, it will last for twenty years or more. Sow late in spring or early in the fall, either in drills or broadcast. Choice seed per lb., 15c.; bushel of 60 lbs. about \$8.00.

Crimson, German, or Scarlet Clover. (Annual.) For fall sowing only. As an improver of the soil, or for spring forage or hay crop, this Clover is unsurpassed. As a green manuring crop for GRAIN, COTTON, FRUIT, or TRUCKING CROPS, it gives the very best results, while for improving poor land it has no equal, and at a small cost. First introduced in Virginia fifteen years ago, since which time its growth has rapidly extended, until now it is grown largely in nearly every State in the Union. Some of the advantages of this Clover are that it can be sown in August, September, or early in October, after a summer crop has been secured, and is ready to cut during April as a splendid green feed, which is both alternative and fattening, or early in May for hay, or to turn under to improve the land in time for corn or other summer crops. The ground upon which it is grown, even if all is cut off, is considerably improved by the roots being the storehouse of nitrogen collected from the air. The clover stubble rots quickly, and furnishes plant food for the summer crop. It likewise makes fine winter pasturage. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. Per lb. 10c.; per bushel of 60 lbs. about \$4.00.



Crimson Clover.

Japan Clover.

(*Lespedeza Striata*.) Prof. F. A. Gulley, of Mississippi, says of this plant: "For the South, Japan Clover is, without exception, the most valuable plant that grows. After once started, it grows spontaneously, except on lime land. It keeps hills from washing, even coming in to fill the washes."

Experience with this forage plant in Virginia strongly confirms every one of its great value for the poorer soils of this and other Southern States. In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch-banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although on good soil it yields fair crops of hay. Its nutritive value is very great, being one-third more than Timothy. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom sedge land, etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place and driving out broom sedge and wire grass. It is best not to graze it the first season too early, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre, in March or April. Per lb. 25 cts.; bushel of 25 lbs. \$5.00.

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens*.) For lawn and pasture mixture this is a valuable clover. Sow in the fall or spring. Per lb. 30 cts. Bushel prices quoted on application.

Swedish, or Alsike Clover. A hardy, rich clover, succeeding best on moist lands. It resists extremes of drought and wet, and is not easily winter-killed. It does not attain its full growth for two years, and is best adapted for pasture when sown with other grasses. It has long, fibrous roots, and is well suited to land liable to wash or gully. Bees extract a great deal of honey from its fragrant flowers, and it is on this account a favorite with bee-keepers. Per lb. 20 cts. Bushel price on application.

Melilotus, or White Bokhara. (*Melilotus Alba*.) This is largely used in the Gulf States, both for hay and as an improver. It grows larger than Alfalfa, and is especially adapted for use on lime lands or calcareous soils, but of practically no value on red clay soils. Sow broadcast twelve pounds to the acre. Price, 20 cts. per lb.; \$3.50 per bushel of 32 lbs.

Burr Clover. Recommended for fall seeding only. Price about \$2.50 per bushel.

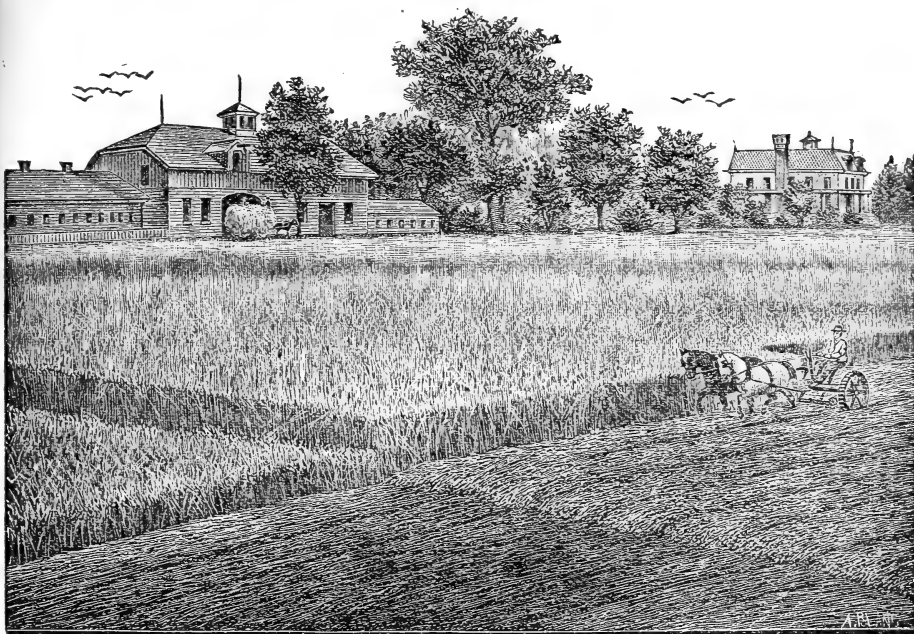


Japan Clover.

ANSON CO., N. C., September 18, 1894.—I am highly pleased with the Clark's Mastodon Corn I bought of you last spring. I planted it the 22d day of June, and it is now ripe enough to grind, and is very fine; will make a big yield. If you remember, I wrote to you last spring about it looking so sorry.

J. A. KENDALL.

Wood's Grass Seed Mixtures give the largest possible yields of hay or pasturage.



This represents a grass crop unsuited to the soil.

This represents a crop of Wood's Grass Mixture adapted to the soil.

Wood's Celebrated Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures.

ADAPTED TO VARIOUS SOILS, AND ALSO

FOR HAY OR PERMANENT PASTURES.

Mixtures from 1 to 5 are combined for grazing, but can be likewise mown.

No. 1 Mixture, for light, dry, gravelly, or sandy soils. Composed of the following grasses: Hard Fescue, Sheep Fescue, Red Top, Red Clover, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, White Clover, Red Fescue, Hungarian Brome Grass, Orchard Grass. Price per bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.25. It requires two to three bushels to seed an acre.

No. 2 Mixture, for good loam soil. Composed of grasses as follows: Hard Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Red Clover, White Clover, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Fescue, Kentucky Blue, Red Fescue, Hungarian Brome Grass, Perennial Rye Grass. Price per bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.25. It requires two to three bushels to seed an acre.

No. 3 Mixture, for heavy loam or clay soil. Composed of grasses as follows: Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Kentucky Blue, English Rye Grass, Alsike Clover, Red Clover, Creeping Bent Grass, White Clover, Hungarian Brome Grass. Price, \$2.25 per bushel of 14 lbs. Two to three bushels are required to seed an acre.

No. 4 Mixture, for moist bottom land. Composed of grasses as follows: Creeping Bent Grass, Meadow Foxtail, Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, Meadow Fescue, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Timothy, Red Top, Alsike Clover, Italian Rye Grass, Mammoth Clover, Soft Meadow Grass. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.00.

No. 5 Mixture, for wet bottom land. Composed of the following Grasses: Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, Red Top, Italian Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Soft Grass, Alsike Clover, Timothy, Meadow Foxtail. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$1.75.

Mixtures Nos. 6 to 10 are combined to ripen together, so are best suited to cut for hay, but can likewise be grazed.

No. 6 Mixture, for light, dry, gravelly or sandy soils. Composed of grasses as follows: Red Fescue Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Red Clover, Hungarian Brome Grass, Hard Fescue, Orchard Grass. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.25.

No. 7 Mixture, for good loam soil. Composed of grasses as follows: Hard Fescue, Red Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat, Red Clover, Perennial Rye, Kentucky Blue, Hungarian Brome Grass. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.25.

No. 8 Mixture, for heavy loam or clay. Composed of grasses as follows: Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat, Meadow Foxtail, Red Clover, Kentucky Blue, Perennial Rye, Meadow Fescue, Hungarian Brome Grass. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.25.

No. 9 Mixture, for moist bottom land. Composed of grasses as follows: Meadow Fescue, Rough Stalked Meadow, Timothy, Sapling Clover, Alsike Clover, Red Top. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$1.75.

No. 10 Mixture, for wet bottom land. Composed of grasses as follows: Rough Stalked Meadow, Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue, Poa Aquatica, Alsike Clover. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$1.75.

For shady places, a mixture of Wood's Meadow Grass (*Poa Nemoralis*) and Rough Stalked Meadow (*Poa Trivialis*) will give splendid results. Price on application.

Sow all grass mixtures two to three bushels per acre. Special prices quoted on large quantities. Note about special mixtures.

SEED GRAIN.

PRICES VARIABLE. CURRENT PRICES QUOTED AT ANY TIME.

Hatchett Black Winter Oats. A splendid new variety of Winter Oats, which has been thoroughly tested in Virginia, and has proved itself even more prolific in grain than the Virginia Grey Winter. Like that variety it can be successfully sown either in the fall or spring. The grain has a beautiful appearance, being a bright jet black in color, plump and heavy. It is very hardy, stools out rapidly, and will also furnish very good winter and early spring grazing. Price on application.

Virginia Grey Winter Oats. (Also called the Turf Grazing Oat and Winter Turf Oat.) One of the best oats for the Southern Middle States, either for fall or early spring seeding. Will yield much better than the Spring Oats, provided it is sown before March 15th. It is hardy; nearly always free from rust; stands up well, and makes a large yield of heavy, well developed grain, averaging in weight from thirty-five to forty pounds to the measured bushel. Yields on good land from fifty to seventy bushels per acre. One customer reports 107 bushels. Yields like this are not to be expected, however, except on very rich soil, and under exceptionally favorable circumstances. Sow at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre. Price variable. Choice Oats, about 60 cts. per bushel, bags included. Prime Oats, 55 cents per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots. Prices variable.

Red Rust-Proof Oats. A fine, early, large yielding variety of both straw and grain. This is an excellent variety for sowing in the South, either in the fall or spring months. This va-

riety is frequently grazed during the winter. Price variable. About 50 cts. per bushel, bags included. Current prices quoted upon application. State quantity required.

White Spring Oats. Choice re-cleaned seed, about 50 cts. per bushel, bags included. Samples mailed, and current prices quoted at any time.

Black Spring Oats. This is usually considered a surer cropper and larger yielding variety than White Spring. Prices variable. About 50 cts. per bushel, bags included. Write for current prices, stating quantity required.

Barley. This is a profitable crop to grow. It will yield fifty or sixty bushels per acre, and the grain is splendid food ground and fed to cattle and hogs, or dry grain for poultry. It is recommended principally for fall seeding, although it gives satisfactory results in some sections when sown in the spring. It is used in the South for winter grazing, green feed, or soiling. Price, 75 cts. per bushel.

Rye. Principally sown in the fall. Price, about 75 cts. per bushel, including bags.

Winter Vetches. For fall sowing. With a little Rye for winter grazing, soiling or hay, sow in September or October. Sow one bushel Vetches with one peck Rye. Per peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

Our Wheat and Fall Seed Circular is issued in August. In it we publish a list of the newest and best varieties of Seed Wheat (of which we sell thousands of bushels per year), and of Grains and Grasses for fall sowing. We mail the list free to those requesting it.

SEED CORN==Field Varieties.

Pride of America. This is an excellent white field corn, which was pronounced by the late Secretary of Agriculture "the finest corn grown in America." The grains are unusually long and large; cob, very small. The stalks are large and very tall, growing thirteen to fifteen feet high, yielding a large quantity of excellent fodder, and bearing two or three fine ears of beautiful white corn. As a crop to grow for ensilage, it has no equal, as the yield is something extraordinary. Is the best for meal, and most productive white corn. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

Gentry Early Market Corn. A very early, large-eared variety, making a flinty white corn. It is very hardy, and can be planted early in the spring as well as late in the summer, after it is too late to plant other varieties, as it matures very quickly. It not only makes a splendid field corn, but is a fine early market variety, and superior in yield to any other variety of early corn we know of, especially for light land. It has a small stalk, grows seven to ten feet high, and has two or three large ears set low on the stalk. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.

Hickory King. This is one of the best and most productive white corns in cultivation, especially for high land, and is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four good average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Blount's Prolific. This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who,

starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Giant Broad Grain. This prolific corn is the largest broad grain corn in cultivation. It is the most salable white variety, makes the best meal, and produces large crops, especially on low lands. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Cocke's Prolific. A beautiful, white prolific corn, originated by the late Gen. Cocke, of Fluvanna county. It is a splendid variety for low grounds, and yields enormous crops of fine large ears. We regard this as one of the best varieties grown for strong land. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Shoe Peg White. A valuable variety, yielding an immense amount of corn. The cob is very small, while the grain of the corn is long and prolific. It makes an abundance of fodder, and is a fine ensilage corn. Peck, 40c.; bush. \$1.00.

Virginia White Gourd Seed. An old favorite Virginia sort, making a small cob and long, deep grains. Splendid for ensilage. Per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00.

Clark's Mastodon Corn. This corn has been grown very largely in Virginia and other Southern States the past two years with the most satisfactory results, proving itself one of the largest yielding and most profitable field corns in cultivation. It is a dent variety of strong growth, long grain, small cob, quick to ear and ripen, and one of the soundest and most productive of yellow corns. The seed of this variety does not generally please the eye, but the crop always pleases. Per peck, 50c.; bush. \$1.50.

Improved Golden Dent. The finest yellow and early variety grown. The ears have deep, large grains, and the cob is very small, which makes it a large yielder of grain. This is a very pretty, productive sort, and matures rapidly. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Improved Leaming. A quick-growing yellow

variety, highly esteemed by those who have grown it. It usually produces two ears to the stalk, and is productive. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Golden Beauty. A favorite quick-growing variety, with beautiful large yellow ears, and an abundant yielder. Per peck, 50c.; bush. \$1.50.

COTTON SEED.

Sea Island. This variety is grown almost exclusively by the planters on the islands in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., whence it takes its name. It produces the finest quality lint of any sort in cultivation, and sells at about double the price of any other sort. We have made arrangements with one of the largest planters in that vicinity to supply us with an extra fine stock of this seed. Per lb. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

Peerless. One of the most prolific and quick-growing cottons in cultivation. On account of its quickness it is particularly valuable for late planting, or where it is desired to gather the crop early. The plant is vigorous in growth, limby and short-jointed, clustering heavily, and adapted to all sections. Per lb. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00; six bushels for \$10.00.

Southern Hope Cotton. A new variety, which it is claimed produces the finest quality lint and staple of any cotton in cultivation. It is early, prolific, tall growing, branching freely, and is so very valuable that it will speedily work its

way into popular favor wherever tried. Per lb. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

Peterkin's Improved Cotton. A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor. It is a prolific, well limbed, open growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding fully forty per cent. of lint. The gross yield per acre compares with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. Per lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25.

Hawkin's Extra Prolific Cotton. An early variety, very prolific, yielding a superior quality of lint and staple. Is a tall grower, and branches freely, the limbs being literally covered with bolls, which are of a large size. The Seed Cotton yields from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Per lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25.

To parties requiring quantities of **Herlong**, **Gold Dust**, or other varieties, we will quote prices on application.

Millet, Sorghum and Fodder Plants.

PRICES VARIABLE. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.



German or Golden Millet. True Southern grown seed. This is the favorite, and will grow in almost any climate or soil, and the yield in hay or

seed is larger than any variety. It grows from three to four feet high; the heads are closely condensed, and the spikes are numerous. Cut while in bloom for hay. Sow one bushel per acre when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Price, about \$1.25 per bushel.

Hungarian Millet Grass. (*Panicum Germanicum*.) This, like the other millets, is an annual; it grows two or three feet high, has abundant foliage, but grows less rank than the German. It does well on rich soils, especially on low grounds, making a most nutritious hay. Sow one bushel per acre for hay, and cut while in bloom. Price, about \$1.25 per bushel.

Pearl Millet. This is an excellent fodder plant, which will grow fifteen feet high. If a sufficient quantity has been drilled, cutting can commence when three or four feet high, and fed green to horses and all kinds of stock, and by the time it has been cut once over, that cut first will be ready to commence on again. Sow three pounds of seed per acre, in drills three feet apart. Per lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, at 15 cts. per lb.

Jerusalem Corn. This is a new species of the non-saccharine sorghums, which is specially recommended as a large-yielding green crop. It makes one large head on the main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, sometimes as many as eight heads on the stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. The following is from Mr. Henry C. Brooks, Superintendent of the Kansas Experimental Grass and forage Station: "Out of ninety acres in crop, with dif-

Mapes's M nures are made from special formulas to suit different crops and soils.

ferent varieties of forage plants, the Jerusalem Corn was the only kind that did any good. I consider it good both for man and beast. Have experimented with it in fattening hogs, and the hogs are in as fine condition as I ever saw. I have also used it in my family in the form of hominy, and it certainly makes the best hominy I ever ate. The past season was the driest season in fifteen years at this point. The results show it of decided value and well worth a trial by Southern farmers." It requires about three pounds to plant an acre. Per pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Teosinte. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian Corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing ten to twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously, especially after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. It makes most nutritious feed, and horses and all cattle eat it as freely as they do fodder. It requires about three pounds per acre. Should be sown in drills three-and-a-half to four feet apart. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn. An excellent variety; it is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow five pounds per acre. Per lb. 10 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.

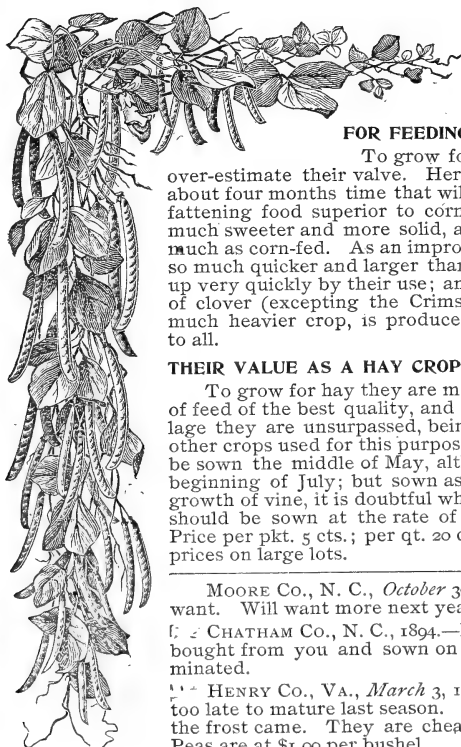
Yellow Millo Maize. This is earlier than the ordinary Millo Maize; of vigorous growth, and yields more grain. It makes an enormous quantity of fodder, yielding three cuttings a year from one sowing, and is relished by all kinds of stock. Is valuable for ensilage. Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in drills three feet apart, end of April or beginning of May. Per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, at 12 cts. per lb.

Early Amber Sugar Cane. The saccharine matter of this early and productive variety is of the first quality, and produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten or twelve feet high, and yields large crops of fodder, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It will produce two cuttings during the summer. Culture same as corn. Sow three or four quarts per acre. Per lb. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

Rural Branching Sorghum. (White Millo Maize.) A wonderful branching sorghum, which produces an enormous amount of excellent fodder and is highly recommended for that purpose. It branches wonderfully after the first cutting. Sow about four pounds per acre, in drills about three feet apart, in May. Per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, at 12 cts. per lb.

Kaffir Corn. The fodder of this forage plant is eaten by all kinds of stock. The grain also makes nutritious feed, both for feeding to stock and poultry. Sow end of April or beginning of May, in drills three feet apart, at the rate of four pounds to the acre. Per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, at 12 cts. per lb.

WONDERFUL PEAS.



This new Pea, introduced by us, as the name indicates, is a truly wonderful and most valuable variety. It is wonderful in its enormous productiveness, both of vine and peas, and exceptionally valuable for the varied uses to which it is adapted;

FOR FEEDING AND AS AN IMPROVER.

To grow for feeding hogs and other cattle we can hardly over-estimate their value. Here is a crop that can be grown with such ease in about four months time that will yield one hundred fold or more of feeding and fattening food superior to corn. The bacon made from hogs fed on peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as corn-fed. As an improver of the soil, they are invaluable. They grow so much quicker and larger than other varieties that poor land can be brought up very quickly by their use; and if we consider that land improved by the use of clover (excepting the Crimson) takes eight months at least, while this, a much heavier crop, is produced in four months, their great value is obvious to all.

THEIR VALUE AS A HAY CROP.

To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being much more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. To obtain the best results, these Peas should be sown the middle of May, although they can be sown as late as June or the beginning of July; but sown as late as this, while they will make an enormous growth of vine, it is doubtful whether they will mature the crop of Peas. They should be sown at the rate of one-half to three-fourths of a bushel per acre. Price per pkt. 5 cts.; per qt. 20 cts.; per peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$3.00. Special prices on large lots.

MOORE CO., N. C., October 30, 1894.—The Wonderful Peas are all one could want. Will want more next year. MCIVER & DALRYMPLE.

CHATHAM CO., N. C., 1894.—I have a fine stand of Clover (Annual) from seed bought from you and sown on the 18th of this month. I think every seed germinated. C. C. HAMLET.

HENRY CO., VA., March 3, 1894.—I planted a few Wonderful Peas very late, too late to mature last season. The vines were loaded with unripe Peas when the frost came. They are cheaper seed at \$6.00 per bushel than the common Peas are at \$1.00 per bushel. B. J. GRAVELY.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.



Grown largely for flower food for bees, and if cut green it makes good forage. It is likewise sown for turning under to improve the land, and also for grain for flour. Sow in July or August three-fourths of a bushel per acre.

Japanese. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown quite so thickly. Per peck, 40 cts.; per bushel, about \$1.10.

Silver Hull. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About \$1.00 per bushel. Current prices quoted on application.

BEANS.--Field Varieties.



Soja Beans. (This bean is being sold as an article resembling coffee by some parties. While this bean when roasted and ground, somewhat resembles ground coffee, it is a very poor substitute for that delicious article.) It is in our opinion, valuable as a field crop as an improver, and for forage and feeding purposes. The great nutritive value of these beans, combined with the enormous yield, make it a most valuable and economical crop to grow for stock-feeding purposes. It is also strongly recommended for green fodder and ensilage, and will yield largely on suitable

soil. The superiority of this bean for fertilizing purposes is also beginning to be realized, and it is only a question of time when it will come into general use for this purpose. It has a stiff stalk holding the pods well off the ground, and matures all the beans together late, enabling the farmer to cut the stalk with the seed, and save the product without going to the great expense of pulling the pods off. They can be fed, vines and all together, or can be easily knocked out when dry, or they can be left standing, and pods and stock turned into them; and farmers adopting this plan will find that

they can feed hogs profitably to compete with the Western States. The North Carolina Experimental Station reports the yield per acre of Soja Beans at 4,415 lbs (air dried); Cow Peas, 1,895 lbs.; Fodder Corn, 3,734 lbs.; Sorghum, 4,578 lbs.; Buckwheat, 1,780 lbs. By analysis we have in the seed of the Soja Bean about fifteen times as much fat as in the Black Pea, thirteen per cent. more protein, or muscle-forming substance, but twenty per cent less heat-giving substance. The entire plant has about five times as much fat, twice as much protein, or muscle-forming substance, and ten per cent. less of heating substance. We believe this Bean to be of the highest agricultural value, and it should be largely grown by Southern farmers. Sow half a bushel per acre broadcast, or plant in drills three feet apart, and one to one-and-a-half feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel, \$2.00. Write for special prices on large lots.

White Navy Beans. An old standard sort, largely grown as a shell bean for market. Plant in June or July in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work deep after they are three or four inches high. Neither should they be worked when the dew is on them, or disturbed after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, they prove a profitable crop. Per qt. 15 cts.; peck, 70c.; bush, \$2.40.

Prolific Tree Beans. A larger growing variety than the Navy, and more prolific. The stems hold the pods off the ground, which is a protection from rot in wet weather. They do not mature quite so quickly as the Navy, but their extra yield makes them more desirable. Per peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

PEAS.--Field Varieties.

Canada Field Peas. These are a most popular and satisfactory forage and hay crop, making a splendid and nutritious early green or dry feed. Sown in February, March, or April, with a small quantity of oats, they make a large yield of forage, greatly relished by all kinds of stock. Cures easily, making a splendid hay. Sow at the rate of one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre broadcast with half bushel of oats to assist in keeping them off the ground. Cut for hay before the Peas mature. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, about \$1.40. Write for special prices if a quantity is required.

Extra Early Black Eye Peas. This Pea matures its crop two weeks ahead of the ordinary Black Eye Pea, and on this account is of great value for growing for green Peas for market, as it enables the gardener to obtain very much higher prices for them. The peas are of medium size, very productive, and on account of its extreme earliness must prove of great value to our market gardeners. Per pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.

Large Black Eye Peas. The large Black-eye Peas are more prolific, and bring a higher price on our market than the ordinary Black-eye Peas, and farmers will find it much more profitable to plant these than the ordinary small-sized Black Eye Pea. Per qt. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, about \$1.60.

Black or Cow Peas. Makes one of the best crops known for green manuring. Sow at the rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre broadcast in May or June. Prices quoted on application.

Clay, Speckled, Whip-poor-will, and other Fertilizing Peas in stock during the season. Prices on application.

SPANISH CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS. A nut-grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown, the hogs may be turned into them to feed, thus saving the labor of cutting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

Culture.—A light sandy soil is best suited for Chufas. The land should be well ploughed and raked, and about the first of May laid off in rows three feet apart, putting in the furrow about two hundred pounds of Wood's Animal Bone. Mix this thoroughly with the soil and list up over it, after which open up a shallow trench on the list, and plant the Chufas fifteen inches apart, putting two to three in each hill; cover lightly and roll. After they are well up, plough between the rows and keep clean.

The directions apply as well to Peanuts as to Chufas. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

WOOD'S RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

A Choice Collection of Varieties, suitable for the South. The seeds are of best quality, and the packets liberally filled.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

The soil that is intended for Flower Seeds should be rich, moderately light, and gotten in as fine order as possible. Don't sow too deep. Very fine seeds need only be sown on the top of the ground and pressed down with a board or the palm of the hand. A good rule is to cover about twice the thickness of the seed. After sowing, water well with a very fine sprinkler, and repeat as often as necessary, but do not keep the ground continually saturated, as the plants are liable to damp off if kept too wet. As soon as the plants have four or six leaves on them, they may be transplanted to small pots or set in shallow boxes about two inches apart, and as soon as the weather is warm enough outside, removed to the garden where they are to bloom. Transplanting in the garden should be done in the evening, if possible, and the plants watered well and shaded from the hot sun for two or three days with a piece of newspaper.

Annuals may be started in boxes, frames, or in the greenhouse for early flowers, or sown in open border in April or May. Among them are some of the best bloomers, and though supposed to last only one season, they sometimes come up again from self-sown seed.

Hardy Perennials and *Biennials* can be sown in spring same as Annuals, or in open border in September. If sown in the fall or very early in the spring, they bloom the following summer, otherwise it takes two years. Biennials die after flowering, but Perennials bloom from year to year. Half hardy (H. H.) varieties require more protection than hardy (H.). Tender (T.) require to be kept in-doors till the middle of May.

Discount on Flower Seeds in Packets.

For each one dollar sent us customers can select to the amount of \$1.25. For fifty cents, select 60 cents worth. All Flower Seeds mailed free at prices charged.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIAL VARIETIES OF MERIT.

VICK'S WHITE BRANCHING ASTER.

A valuable new sort of this popular flower. The plants are vigorous in growth, of branching habit, which is accompanied with a profusion of bloom. Large, pure white flowers, the petals incurved and twisted like a Japanese chrysanthemum; and as they are borne on long stems, are particularly valuable for cutting for bouquets and decorative purposes. They bloom a little later than the other varieties of Asters, coming in at a time when most white flowers are scarce. Extensively tested in various sections last year with the best results. Per pkt. 2^{cts.}; three pkts. 50 cts.

BEGONIA, VERNON.

A scarlet variety, bearing immense quantities of bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect. The foliage is also very ornamental, first green, when the plants are young, and changing with age until the stems and leaves are suffused with a reddish tinge. Sow the seed early in boxes and transplant when large enough to pots. The plants bloom early in the summer, and continue in great profusion until killed by frost. This, like other Begonias, is valuable in pots for winter blooming. Per pkt. 10 cts.



For each \$1.00 remitted for Flower Seeds you can select to the amount of \$1.25

NEW CANNA, "QUEEN CHARLOTTE."

A sterling new sort, claimed to be the finest yet introduced. It has received the highest awards at London, Paris, Leipzig, etc., and elicited greatest praise wherever shown. The plants attain a height of three feet, bearing enormous flower spikes well above the bluish green foliage with which it forms a splendid contrast. The flowers are very large, of most perfect form, and borne in greatest profusion from early summer till frost. Color, rich velvety, blood-red, broadly margined with brightest canary yellow. It is a most constant and effective bloomer, claimed to surpass the best of the older varieties like *Mad. Crozy*, etc. Excellent for bedding in groups or as a single specimen, also as a winter bloomer. We have a limited quantity of seed. Per pkt. 20 cts.; three for 60 cts.

*Canna, Queen Charlotte.***CALIFORNIA YELLOW BELLS.**

One of the loveliest annuals of California, which has escaped the attention of flower lovers. The plant forms a compact bush 12 to 24 inches in height, and its numerous branches are fairly loaded with broad, bell-shaped, pendulous flowers of a delicate cream color and about half an inch long. They are almost everlasting, retaining their shape and color until the seed has ripened. Seed can be sown in open ground in April or started earlier in the house and transplanted. Per pkt. 10 cts.; three pkts. for 25 cts.

EMPRESS CANDYTUFT.

A fine variety, bearing large trusses, pure white, in pyramidal-shaped spikes. Extra fine for cutting, or makes a fine bedding plant. Per pkt. 16 cts.

NEW COSMOS. "Early Hybridus."

The *Cosmos* has become very popular in the last few years, and, with the introduction of this new species, is destined to become still more so. The older sorts do not flower till nearly frost. This variety, however, blooms a month earlier, which extends the season for these delightful flowers very agreeably. Seed sown in April in open ground blooms the first part of August. The flowers are a trifle smaller than the ordinary sorts, but this defect is far overbalanced by profusion of bloom and length of flowering season. Per pkt. 10 cts.

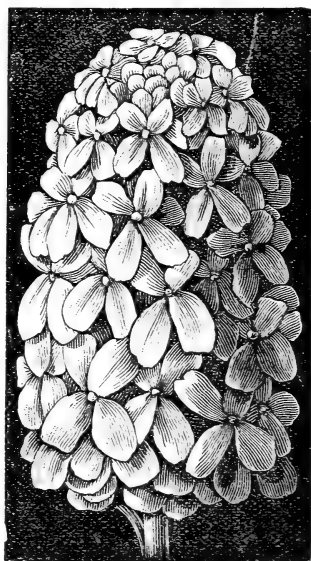
HUMULUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATA.

(*Variegated Leaved Japanese Hop.*)

A new variety of Japanese Hop, their green leaves being shaded and marbled with silvery white. This plant is exceedingly valuable in the South as a climber, for it stands extremes of heat and drought, is not attacked by insects, and forms a rapid and dense shade. Excellent for covering verandas, arbors, fences, &c. Seed sown in the spring attains full growth the first season. Per pkt. 10 cts.

DOUBLE YELLOW PHLOX.

A new sort having semi-double blooms which are very pretty, and have a slight perfume. To produce the best double flowers should be sown in light soil. Pkt. 10.

*Jules Chretien Dahlia.**Empress Candytuft.***NEW SINGLE DAHLIA.**

"*Jules Chretien.*"

A new, bright scarlet variety, which we highly recommend for bedding and cutting. The plant is dwarf, of compact growth, and liberally covered with bloom throughout the summer. Makes a gorgeous show, and is well adapted for groups or plantings in front of tall-growing plants. Seed sown early in the house bloom the following season. Per pkt. 10 cts.

PRIZE PANSY. "Cardinal."

This variety is the nearest approach to a scarlet Pansy that has been obtained after years of careful selection. The color is brownish scarlet, the three lower petals marbled with a large dark blotch. Flowers large, of good form and substance, and decidedly the brightest color yet introduced. Per pkt. 15 cts.; two for 25 cts.

CURLED AND CRESTED ZINNIAS.

A new strain of these showy and popular flowers, which surpass all other varieties in graceful and fantastic forms, as well as bewildering diversity of colorings. The plants form compact bushes two feet high, and bear in great profusion their magnificent flowers of almost every imaginable shade of color. This strain has not the characteristic stiffness of other Zinnias. Per pkt. 10

General List of Standard Flower Seeds.

Under this Head are the Varieties suitable for Planting out in the Garden and in Pots, etc. Included are Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials. For Climbers, see page 72.

ABRONIA.

Pretty little plants, resembling the Verbena in style of growth. The flowers are very fragrant, and especially so in the evening. Sow in open ground end of April. H. H. annual.

Umbellata. Rosy lilac. Height 6 inches. Per pkt. 5

ACROCLINUM.

One of the best everlastings; has rose or white daisy-like flowers. Finely adapted for winter bouquets, for which purpose cut as they begin to open and dry in the shade. Sow in open ground end of April. Height 1 foot.

Mixed Single. Per pkt. 5

New Double. Per pkt. 5



Ageratum.

AGERATUM.

A fine plant of easy culture. The flowers are very useful for bouquets. Half hardy annual. Sow end of April.

Mexicanum. Blue. Per pkt. 5

Conspicuum. Very becoming white; fine for cutting. Per pkt. 5

ALONSOA. (Mask Flower)

A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Half hardy annual. Height 24 inches. Sow e. d. of April.

Grandiflora. Large flower, scarlet. Per pkt. . 5

SUPERB ASTERS.

These beautiful and popular annuals are unrivalled for richness of display and profusion of flowers. They are very desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over, and are very useful for cut flowers and bouquets. Start the seed early in-doors, or sow later in open ground. H. H. A.

Vick's New Branching. For description, see page 62, Per pkt. 20

VICTORIA. One of the finest Asters grown. Flowers very large, perfectly double and very rich colors. Grows about 18 inches high.

The following colors each 10 cts. per pkt., or six pkts., one of each, 50 cts.: **Pure White, Light Blue, Yellow, Crimson, Bright Rose, Violet.**

All Colors Mixed. Per oz. \$2.50; per pkt. . 10

Perfection. (Truffaut's *Paeony*, *N.d.*) A beautiful type of imbricated Asters. Very double and free flowering. Splendid for bedding.

Pure White. Per oz. \$2.75; per pkt. 10

All Colors Mixed. Per oz. \$2.25; per pkt. 5

Chrysanthemum Flowered. These bloom a little later than the other sorts, and are a valuable acquisition. Flowers full and good.

Dwarf. (1 ft. high.) Mixed colors. Per pkt. 10

Tall. (2 ft. high.) Mixed colors. Per pkt. 10

Mignon. White. Very free flowering and good for cutting. Per pkt. 10

Comet. Large flowers, very double, petals twisted and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Per pkt. 10

Crown. Two colored; centre white, outer petals bright colors. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 5

German Quilled. (*China Asters*.) Mixed colors. Per oz. 60 cts.; per pkt. 5

ALYSSUM.

Free-flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edgings or winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals and bloom all summer.

Sweet Alyssum. White, oz. 30 cts.; per pkt. 5

Benthami compactum. Dwarf, compact growth. Excellent for borders. Per pkt. 5

Yellow. H. P. Blooms the first season. Per pkt. 5

AMARANTHUS.

A class of highly ornamental plants, many of which are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, while others are equally desirous for their beautiful clusters of brilliant colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Half hardy annuals. Sow in hot-bed or in open ground in a bed the first of May. Transplant two feet apart.

Bicolor Ruber. Foliage green and dark red, tipped with yellow. 3 to 5 feet. Per pkt. 5

Caudatus. (*Love Lies Bleeding*.) Long, drooping sprays of red flowers. Per oz. 20 cts.; per pkt. 5

Salicifolius. Graceful drooping leaves of bright orange red color. Splendid show. Per pkt. 5

Tricolor. (*Joseph's Coat*.) Height 3 feet. Per pkt. 5

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snap Dragon.)

Well-known, showy and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Half hardy perennial, blooming freely the first year. Start in the house or hot-bed, or in the ground, as soon as the weather is settled warm; when large enough transplant two feet apart.

Majus. Tall mixed. Per pkt. 5

Picturatum. Blotched and spotted. Per pkt. 5

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.)

Useful early summer-blooming plants, bearing odd and peculiar-shaped flowers of beautiful and striking colors. Sow in open ground middle to end of April. H. P. Choice mixed sorts. Double. Per pkt. 5



Victoria Asters

BALSAM.*(Touch me not, or Lady's Slipper.)*

An old favorite, producing large masses of beautiful brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Our strain of these is very fine, Camellia flowered, and will produce the finest double blooms. Of easy culture, but requires rich soil to produce the finest flowers. Tender annuals. Sow in May, when the weather is settled warm. Two feet high

White Perfection. The finest white; double as Camellia. Per oz. \$1.00; pkt. 10
Scarlet. Very double. Per pkt. 10
Solferino. Striped and spotted with lilac and crimson. Double. Per pkt. 10
Pink. Rose flowered double. Per pkt. 10
Double Mixed. Fine strain. Per oz. 50 cts.; pkt. 5

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.*(See Globe Amaranth.)***BEGONIA, VERNON.**

For description, see page 62. Per pkt. 10

BRACHYCOME. (Swan River Daisy.)

Free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater part of summer with a profusion of pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. Valuable for edging small beds. Sow end of April.

Iberidifolia. Six inches. Per pkt. 5**BROWALLIA.**

A favorite profuse blooming bedding plant, covered with beautiful blue flowers during the summer and autumn months. Sow end of April in the open ground, or can be started earlier in the house.

Elata. Six inches. Per pkt. 5**CACALIA. (Tassel Flower.)**

A popular free-flowering annual of easy culture. Grows two feet high. Sow in seed-bed out doors end of April, and transplant to one foot apart. Per pkt. ... 5

CALCEOLARIA.

An ornamental greenhouse plant, producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers in the spring and summer.

Hybrida Grandiflora. Saved from a choice collection; all colors mixed. Per pkt. 25**CALENDULA.**

Showy free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. They succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and continuing in bloom until killed by frost. Sow middle of April, and transplant to one foot apart.

Meteor. Pale straw color, striped with orange; very double. Per oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5

Prince of Orange. This new variety surpasses in beauty the well-known Meteor. The stripes are of deeper orange, and make a brilliant appearance. Per oz. 30 cts.; per pkt. 5

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS.

Very pretty free-blooming flowers of easy cultivation. Very effective in beds. Sow beginning of April.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt. 5**Lanceolata.** Beautiful golden yellow perennial. Excellent for cutting. Per pkt. 10

Camellia Flowered Balsams.

CALIFORNIA YELLOW BELLS.

For description, see page 63. Per pkt. 10

GALLIRHOE.

Hardy trailing plants, blooming throughout the summer and fall. Have bright purplish red flowers. Sow in April, and thin out to one foot apart. Per pkt. 5

CAMPANULA. (Canterbury Bells.)

Popular and beautiful hardy perennials bearing a great profusion of attractive flowers. Sow early in March in seed-bed, and afterwards transplant to one and a half feet apart. Flower the first season.

Media. (Canterbury Bells.) Single Mixed. Per pkt. 5**Media Calycanthema.** (Cup and Saucer.) The finest variety of Campanula. Mixed, per pkt. 10**CANDYTUFT.**

Popular and useful plants of the easiest culture. Free-blooming and very desirable for growing in beds and masses. Sow the seed in March in shallow drills, and thin out to six or eight inches apart. Sowings should be made later for a succession. Hardy. Height one foot.

Empress. For description, see page 63. Per pkt. 10**Fragrant.** Pure white. Per pkt. 5**New Carmine.** Free-blooming, pretty. Per pkt. 5**White Rocket.** Pure white in large trusses. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5**Mixed Colors.** Per oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5**CANNA.**

Fine stately foliage plants, also producing very pretty and attractive flowers of different colors. Very desirable for centres of beds and back-grounds. The one-year-old roots will produce the largest plants, although if the seed is sown early it will give very satisfactory results.

Queen Charlotte. (New.) See *Special Varieties*, page 63. Per pkt. 20**Crozy's New Dwarf Hybrids.** All colors Per pkt. 10**Madam Crozy.** A splendid variety. Orange, with broad yellow edge. Constant bloomer. Per pkt. 10**Tall Varieties.** Mixed. Per pkt. 5**CATCHFLY. (Silene.)**

A beautiful genus of free-flowering plants, producing white and pink flowers. Sow in April. Height six inches. Per pkt. 5

CARNATIONS.

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. With the exception of Marguerites they will very seldom bloom the first season, but with a little protection stand the winter well, and flower profusely the following May and June. Sow in April.

- Marguerite.** This new variety blooms four months after sowing the seed. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf and very free-flowering. Mixed colors. Per pkt.....10
- Perpetual, or Monthly.** A splendid class of ever blooming Carnations. Per pkt.....15
- Finest German.** Mixed. Double. Very fine. Per pkt.....15
- Good Mixed.** Per pkt.....5

CELOSIA. (Cockscomb.)

One of the most satisfactory and showy plants for garden decoration. Sow in hot-bed in March, and transplant when warm weather sets in, or the seed can be sown in open ground in May, and transplanted as desired.

- Crimson Feathered.** Bears beautiful feather-like blooms. Three feet. Per pkt.....5
- Dwarf Crimson.** Fine large comb. One foot. Per pkt.....5
- Glasgow Prize.** Dark foliage, immense showy dark crimson combs. One foot. Per pkt.....10
- Japanese.** A handsome variety, having combs of brilliant crimson, cut and ruffled like lace. Two feet. Per pkt.....5

CENTRANTHUS.



Centranthus.

Pretty compact growing plants, bearing clusters of small pink or white flowers. Sow in April, and transplant when large enough to one foot apart. Mixed colors. Per pkt.....5

CENTAUREA.

(*Dusty Miller.*)

Highly prized for their beautiful white foliage. Sow early in spring in hot beds or in-doors, and transplant when large enough to the open ground.

Gymnocarpa. Silver foliage, delicately cut. Height one and a

half feet. Per oz. 50 cts.; pkt.....10

Candidissima. Very white dwarf. Height one foot. Per 1,000 seeds, 75 cts.; pkt.....10

Cyanus. (*Corn Flower.*) Pretty blue and purple flowers. Hardy annual. Per pkt.....5

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The annual Chrysanthemums bear no resemblance to the late autumn varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, have fine delicate foliage, and produce beautiful daisy-like flowers of various bright rich colors. Sow in April in open ground.

Coronarium "Eclipse." A showy variety, bearing flowers of a golden yellow, with a purplish scarlet centre and dark brown disc. Per pkt.....5

Burridgeanum. Crimson; white centre. Per pkt.....5

Double Japanese. Fantastic shaped flowers. Colors mixed. Per pkt.....10

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

Magnificent flowering plants for greenhouse or conservatory. Bears large clusters of flowers in shades of white, violet, blue and crimson. Sow seed in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for next spring blooming. Large flowering. Mixed, per pkt.....25



CLARKIA.

Hardy annuals, producing flowers of different colors early in the season. Sow in March in open ground, Fine mixed varieties. Per pkt.....5

CLIANTHUS.

Magnificent plants, which may be found difficult to raise, but which can be successfully grown when sown in open ground in May, in a dry, sunny position.

Dampieri. A magnificent shrub, flowers in clusters, drooping, pea shaped, four inches in length, of a brilliant scarlet, with intense black spots in centre of each flower. Per pkt.....10

COLEUS.

Popular foliage plants. The seed we offer is selected from the best strains, and will produce different colored plants of desirable markings. Start the seed in-doors and transplant only when the weather is settled warm. **Finest Mixed.** Per pkt.....10

COLLINSIA.

Pretty free blooming annuals, remarkably attractive in beds or mixed borders. Sow in April. Height one foot. Per pkt.....5

COSMOS HYBRIDUS.



Cosmos Hybridus.

An autumn blooming plant, growing four or five feet high, and bears beautiful flowers in loose clusters, which wave to and fro when disturbed by a passing wind. The blooms are in the various shades of pink, lilac, light purple, white; are excellent for cutting and bouquets. Sow the seeds early in the spring, and transplant to open ground after danger of frost.

Early Hybridus. (*New.*) See *Special Varieties.* page 63. Per pkt.....10

Mixed Colors. Per oz. 75 cts.; pkt.....5

Pure White. Per oz. 75 cts.; pkt.....5

\$1.25 worth of Flower Seeds can be selected for each \$1.00 remitted.

CYCLAMEN.

Valuable green-house plants, producing blooms which are very desirable for cut flower work, and make ornamental plants for windows. Very fragrant.



Cyclamen Persicum.

Persicum. Choice mixed. Per pkt. 15
Persicum Giganteum. Per pkt. 25

DAHLIA.

This well-known flower succeeds admirably from seed if started early in hot-bed or the house. The seed does not come true, but sports and produces different colors and kinds. It is in this way that new sorts are originated. **Jules Chr. tien.** See *Special Varieties*, page 63.

Per pkt. 10
Double or Single. Per pkt. 10
Dahlia Roots. 15 cts each; \$1.50 per dozen. For list of varieties see page 79.

DAISY. (Bellis Perennis.)

An old favorite, and one of the most charming spring flowers. Sown in the fall or early in the house will produce flowers from April to June. H. P.

Double. All colors mix d. Per pkt. 10
Double Pure White. Per pkt. 15

DIANTHUS. (Pinks.)

Double Japan Pink.

This genus of plants is one of the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and gives universal satisfaction. Very fragrant and desirable for bouquets. Sow early in April.

Chinenis. (China Pink.) Double. Colors mixed. Per pkt. 5

Heddewigii. (Japan Pink.) Colors vary from the richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose. Mixed. Per pkt. 5

Heddewigii Double. Fine mixed colors. Per pkt. 0

Imperialis. (Double)

Imperial Pink.) Mixed colors. Per pkt. 5
Laciniatus. A beautiful fringed variety; various colors. Per pkt. 5
Eastern Queen. Magnificent flowers, splendidly striped and stained. Per pkt. 10
Pheasant's Eye. A beautiful single variety. White flowers with dark centre. H. P. Per pkt. 5
Picotes. Hardy perennials. Clove-scented. Excellent for borders. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 10

DIGITALIS. (Foxglove.)

Handsome stately plants of ornamental growth, bearing in great profusion spotted purplish flowers. Sow in April. H. P. Per pkt. 5

ESCHOLTZIA. (California Poppy.)

Showy free-blooming plants, very attractive for bedding. Flowers are of extremely rich and beautiful colors. Sow end of April. Height one foot. Per pkt. 5

FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis.)

Popular and charming little plants, bearing delicate blue flowers, which are highly prized for their modest beauty. Sow in April, choosing a moist and shady situation. Per pkt. 5

CAILLARDIA.

Hardy annuals, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced in great profusion all through the summer; desirable bedding plants. Sow in April.

Mixed Colors. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5
Lorenziana. Double. Fine for massing and bouquets. Per pkt. 5

CERANIUMS.

One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sow early in doors and transplant about May 1st.

Zonate. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 10

Apple Scented. A fragrant variety; makes fine plants from seed. Per pkt. 25

CILIA.

Pretty dwarf plants, flowering early and continuing in bloom all summer. Sow end of March in open ground, and thin out to six inches apart.

Cilia Tricolor. Mixed. Per pkt. 5

GLOBE AMARANTH. (Bachelor's Buttons.)

Well-known popular everlasting, which are very desirable for winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before fully open. The seeds are best started under glass and the plants transplanted to the open ground when large enough, about the middle of May.

Compact Red. Per pkt. 5

Mixed Colors. Per pkt. 5



Bachelor's Buttons.

GLOXINIA.

A handsome house plant, having beautiful spotted and marbled flowers. Sow early in house and transplant in pots.

French Hybrids. Profuse bloomers. Per pkt. 25

CODETIA.

Very attractive hardy annuals, flowering profusely early in the season. Sow in April where they are to bloom. Per pkt. 5

HELIOTROPE.

Heliotrope.

Finest Double Mixed. Per pkt. 5

Well-known deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding purposes or pot culture. Start in the house or hot-bed in March, and transplant early in May.

Blue or White. Per pkt. 10
Mixed. All shades, 10

HELICHRYSUM.

One of the best everlastings; also make very showy and attractive plants for the border. If the flowers are desired for winter bouquets, they should be cut just as opening and dried in the shade. Sow in April.

HIBISCUS.

A showy and ornamental plant, bearing flowers three to four inches in diameter. Sow in April in open ground.

Africanus. White with black eye. Per pkt. 5
Coccineus. Bright scarlet; showy. Per pkt. 5

HOLLYHOCK.

Stately and showy early blooming plants. Flowers perfectly double, and of great variety of colors. Perfectly hardy, and blooming year after year when once planted. H. P. Sow in April.

Finest Double Mixed. Per oz. \$1.00; pkt....16

ICE PLANT.

Pretty trailing plants, with curious succulent leaves and stems. Fine for hanging baskets. Start in the house or hot-bed. Per pkt..... 5

LARKSPUR. (*Delphinium*.)

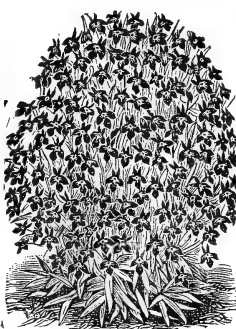
Ornamental and desirable plants, producing flowers of varied and brilliant colors. The perennial varieties are well suited for permanent beds. Sow either in fall or early spring.

Dwarf German Rocket. H. A. Mixed colors. Per pkt..... 5

Fine Perennial Hybrids. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5.

LINUM.

A pretty half hardy annual, covered with bright red flowers borne on slender, graceful stems. Sow end of April. Per pkt..... 5

LOBELIA.*Lobelia.*

Pretty profuse-blooming plants, of great value for edging as well as for hanging baskets or vases. Seed must be started in pots or boxes of sandy soil and carefully watered. When large enough, plant in the open ground, six inches apart.

Erinus Compacta

Alba. White, compact, and very profuse-blooming. Per pkt.....10

Speciosa. Tom

Thumb. Blue, low growing. Per pkt...10

Crystal Palace.

Dark blue, Splendid. One foot. Per pkt...10

LYCHNIS.

Handsome and useful plants, bearing scarlet flowers. Sow in April, and transplant when large enough to two feet apart. Grows two feet high.

Chalcedonica. Per pkt..... 5

MARICOLD.

Easily grown and useful garden plants. The African are tall growing, and most striking in large beds, while the French varieties are low growing, and best adapted to small beds, or as a fore-ground to taller plants. Sow in April.

French Gold Striped. Plant of dwarf habit; flowers of a rich maroon striped with golden yellow. Very strong. Per oz. 50 cts.; pkt..... 5

Eldorado. Flowers are three to four inches in diameter, imbricated, and very double. Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange. Per pkt.....10

African. Dark orange, with quilled petals. Tall. Per oz. 40 cts.; pkt..... 5

MARVEL OF PERU. (*Four O'clock*.)

Well-known and popular annuals; flowers opening only in the evening, or on cloudy days. Start in house or hot-bed, and transplant when warm weather sets in, or they can be sown in open ground end of April.

Mixed Colors. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 5

MIMULUS. (*Monkey Flower*.)

Tender plants, succeeding best in damp, shady situations. Sow early in April in open ground.

Tigrinus. Bears beautiful blotched and spotted flowers in great profusion. Per pkt.....10

Moschatus. The well-known Musk plant; leaves highly scented; bears small yellow flowers. Pkt....10

MIGNONETTE.*Machet Mignonette.*

An universal favorite on account of its delicate fragrance. Good for pots or garden culture. If thinned out will produce stronger plants and better blooms. Sow the seed at intervals throughout the summer for a succession of bloom.

Machet. Fine for pots. Symmetrical growth. Pkt. 10

Victoria. Dwarf branching variety, with large trusses of deep red flowers. Per pkt..... 5

Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color. Per pkt. 5

Crimson Giant. One of the best large flowering sorts. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt..... 5

Hybrid Spiral. A strong grower, producing flowery spikes 8 to 11 inches long. Per oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 5

Sweet. Large flowering. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt..... 5

MOLUCELLA.

A newly-introduced annual and biennial Shell flower from Assyria. It grows to a height of six or eight feet, and is most valuable for growing as a single specimen on lawns. When young it has very pretty, delicate rose flowers, and the foliage is highly ornamental and useful for decoration and bouquets. Sown early in the house and transplanted to open ground it blooms from June to October.

Spinosa. Per pkt..... 5

NEMOPHILA. (*Love Grove*.)

Dwarf half annuals of neat, compact habit, blooming all summer. Sow early in April, and thin out to six inches apart. Blue and white. Per pkt..... 5

NIGELLA. (*Love in a Mist*.)

Curious and interesting free-flowering plants of easy culture. Sow in March or April. Mixed. Per pkt.... 5

PINKS. (*See Dianthus*.)**Mapes' Manures.**

We will mail free on application a descriptive pamphlet of these high grade manures. It tells how to use them on Truck, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Sugar Beets, Tomatoes (for canning), Seeding to Grass, Orchards, Tobacco, Small Fruits, Grapes and General Farm Crops. This is their general pamphlet covering all crops, and should be in the hands of every farmer, fruit grower, trucker, and special crop grower. For full information about these fertilizers, see page 88.

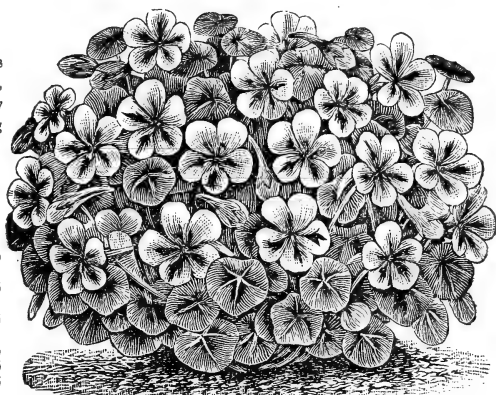
NASTURTIUM.

Valuable summer flowering plants; the leaves are a glossy green and the flowers of all colors, beautifully shaded. The Tom Thumb varieties grow one foot high, and make very effective bedding plants. The Tall are excellent as climbers and trailing, blooming profusely. Sow in March or April.

TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

Empress of India. Has dark tinted foliage, while the flowers are of the most brilliant crimson color. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5
Pearl. Pure white flowers, fine for contrast. Per pkt. 5
Golden King. Golden yellow flowers. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5
Ruby King. Crimson scarlet flowers. Per pkt. 5
Spotted. Beautifully blotched. Per pkt. 5
Rose. Rose tinted. Per pkt. 5
Finest Mixed. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

For Tall or Running varieties, see page 73.



Golden King Nasturtium.

OENOTHERA BIENNIS, EVENING PRIM-ROSE.

Beautiful large flowering plants of easy culture; desirable for large beds or shrubbery borders. Sow in April. Per pkt. 5

OXALIS.

A splendid little plant, with bright rose-colored flowers; desirable for hanging baskets, rock-work or edgings. Sow in April. Per pkt. 10

PENTSTEMON.

Very pretty perennials, blooming the first year. Flowers resemble the Gloxinia, and are shaded and mottled in white, blue, crimson, scarlet and pink. Sow in April. Choice mixed. Per pkt. 10

PETUNIA.

Valuable plants, particularly showy in beds or masses. It is best to start the seed in house or hot-bed but they can be sown in open ground towards the end of April.

California Hybrids. This splendid large flowering strain of single Petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisitely marked colorings. The flowers are very large, deep-throated, and beautifully fringed. Per pkt. 15

Belle Etoile. A remarkably beautiful large flowered strain of blotched and striped. Per pkt. 10
Hybrids. Finest mixed. Splendid. Per oz. \$1.00; pkt. 5

✧+PANSIES.+✧

Popular universal favorites, succeeding best in the spring and early summer. A partially shaded, moist situation is the best for them. Start the seed under glass in the fall, in order to have blooming plants for early spring and summer. Spring-sown seed in the open ground will produce fine plants for blooming late in the summer.

Wood's Exhibition. This choice strain of Pansies is noticeable for its brilliant markings and effective colors. In form they are almost perfect, combining substance of flower and size. To lovers of these beautiful flowers we heartily commend this strain. Per pkt. 2

Trimardeau. A beautiful and distinct class of Pansies, the flowers of which are of the largest size. Per pkt. 1

German Mixed. A splendid strain, producing large sized flowers beautifully stained and blotched. Per pkt. 15

Good Mixed. Per oz. \$1.00; pkt. 5

Cardinal. (New.) See special varieties, page 63. Per pkt. 15

Faust, or King of the Blacks. Per pkt. 10

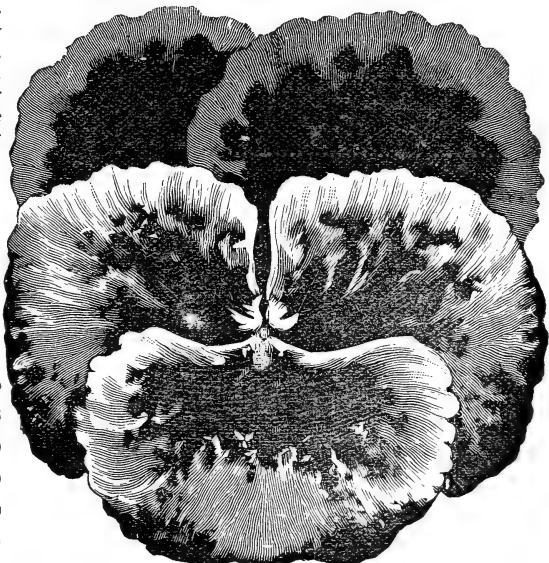
Snow Queen. Very large, satiny white. Per pkt. 10

Emperor William. Brilliant ultramarine blue with rich purple eye. Pkt. 10

Lord Beaconsfield. Violet, shading to white on the upper petals. Per pkt. 10

Yellow. Bright yellow, with black eye. Per pkt. 10

Collection of six last named varieties, ... 50



Woods Exhibition Pansy.

Fertilizers and Fruits.

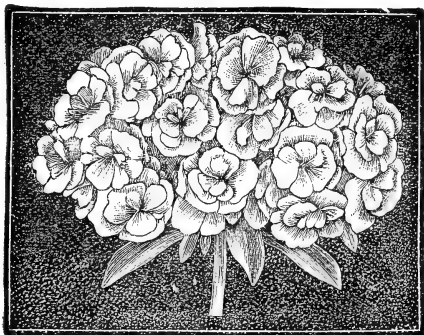
A little book consisting of practical talks with successful fruit growers about the best means and methods and the profitable use of fertilizers in fruit growing. Sent free to our customers upon request with orders for seeds amounting to fifty cents and over.

Read the special information about Orchard Grass Seed on page 79

PHLOX.

One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues in bloom throughout the summer. As valuable as Verbena for cut flowers. Sow in April in open ground. Can be started earlier if desired in-doors.

Double Yellow. For description, see page 63.
per Pkt.....10



Double White Phlox.

Double White. A profuse bloomer, and one of great value for cutting, as it flowers at a time when white flowers are especially valuable. The seed produces about sixty per cent. double white blooms.
Per pkt.....10

Star of Quedlingburg. A new dwarf Phlox, bearing pretty star-shaped flowers, varying in color from violet to white and rose. Per pkt.....10

Grandiflora. A large-flowering variety, and a great improvement on the older sorts. All colors. Pkt. 10

Drummondii. A favorite old variety on account of its pretty and dazzling colors.
Mixed per oz. 50 cts.;
per pkt.....5

Perennial. Hardy herbaceous perennial. Once sown they stand for years. Mixed colors.
Per pkt.....10



Star of Quedlingburg.

BEAUTIFUL POPPIES.

Poppies succeed remarkably well in the South, and hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colorings and showy display as these. Very easy culture, the seed being sown where they are to bloom. The varieties we offer are the best of the class, and can be depended on to produce satisfactory results.

Tulip Poppy. (*Papaver Glacum.*) This sterling variety, originating from Armenia, stands pre-eminent in our list of annuals. The plants grow 12 to 14 inches high, bearing in abundance large, bright scarlet flowers, which are so dazzling in appearance as to remind one of a bed of scarlet tulips. They continue to bloom six or eight weeks, reflecting a brilliancy that makes the garden beautiful. Per pkt.....10

Cardinal Poppy. The finest of all double Poppies. The plants grow about eighteen inches high, bearing large, very double flowers of glowing scarlet on white ground, a striking contrast with the deeply cut dark green of the foliage. Remains in bloom quite a long time, and is a very desirable sort. Per pkt.....10

White Swan. A splendid new variety, with immense double white flowers, beautifully fringed. Per pkt.....10

Mikado. (*Striped Japanese Poppy.*) A beautiful sort, having the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Colors, scarlet and white, fringed edges very distinct. Per pkt.....10

Shirley Poppies. These beautiful Poppies are very free flowering and remarkably brilliant in color. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, and are delicately edged and fringed. Fine mixed. Pkt.....5

Danebrog. Large bright scarlet, with a cross in the centre. Per pkt.....5

Umbrosom. Rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal. Per pkt.....5

Iceland Poppies. A beautiful fragrant strain, which blooms continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin, and plants will flower for three or four years after sown. Fine mixed. Per pkt.....10

Carnation Flowered. Splendid double fringed varieties. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt.....5

Paeony Flowered. Large and very double. Mixed colors. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt.....5

PORTULACA. (*Moss Flowers.*)

Desirable and popular hardy annuals, succeeding best in a sunny situation, and producing flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The Double Portulaca is especially beautiful and showy. Sow end of April or beginning of May.

Single. Per oz. 60 cts.; pkt.....5

Double Mixed. Per pkt.....10

PRIMULA.

Very beautiful and desirable flowers, in great demand for bouquets and floral designs. Sow the seed in spring for blooming the succeeding winter.

Chinensis Fimbriata. Beautifully fringed, choice mixed colors. Per pkt.....25



Cardinal Poppy.

PYRETHUM. (*Feverfew.*)

Handsome herbaceous plants for margins, beds, etc. They are of easy culture, and can be sown in house and transplanted, or in open ground in April.

Hybridum. Hardy perennial, bearing Aster-shaped flowers of various colors of red, pink, etc., with yellow centre. Very handsome and stays in bloom a long time. Per pkt.....10

Golden Gem. Valuable as an edging on account of its bright yellow foliage. Per pkt.....10

RICINUS.

Tall growing foliage plants, exceedingly ornamental, and desirable for centres of beds and back-grounds. Plant end of April.

Sanguineus. Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt.....5

RHODANTHE.

Fine graceful plants, producing beautiful flowers of various colors. Make pretty everlasting for winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before fully open and dried in the shade. Sow in April.

Manglesi. Rose-colored and white. Per pkt..... 5

ROSE CAMPION. (*Agrostemma*.)

Hardy annuals, producing pretty pink-like blossoms on long slender stems. Sow in April. Per pkt..... 5

SALVIA. (*Scarlet Sage*.)

One of the most showy and desirable bedding plants in cultivation. Very profuse bloomer. Start in hot-bed or house in February or March, and transplant in May.

Splendens. The well-known scarlet variety. Pkt.....10

Patens. Splendid deep blue. Per pkt.....15

SALPICLOSSIS.

Desirable autumn blooming plants, bearing curiously veined and marbled funnel-shaped flowers, attractive and pretty. Sow in April. Finest mixed. Per pkt..... 5

SANVITALIA.

Dwarf-growing free-flowering plants, very suitable for borders or rock-work. Has double golden yellow flowers, produced in the greatest abundance. Sow in April. Per pkt..... 5

SAPONARIA. (*Bouncing Bet*.)

A beautiful class of compact growing plants, producing masses of rose and white flowers, which continue to bloom all summer. Sow in April. Per pkt... 5

SCABIOSA.

of Hardy annual, producing flowers of a great variety in colors, which are very desirable for bouquets. Sow April. All colors mixed. Per pkt..... 5

STOCKS. (*Gilliflower*.)

Popular annuals, desirable for bedding, massing or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of bloom, so that each plant forms a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Start in the house or hot-bed, and transplant early in May, or the seed can be sown in the open ground end of April.

Ten Weeks. Large flowering; fine mixed. Per oz. \$2.00; pkt..... 5

Large Flowering White. Per pkt.....10

Rose. Large flowering. Very pretty. Per pkt.....10

Cut and Come Again. Pure white, growing about two feet high. Throws out side branches, each of which bears a cluster of double blossoms, which can be cut from early summer to fall. Per pkt.....15



Sweet William.

SWEET WILLIAM.

A beautiful class of free-flowering plants of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders; hardy perennials. Sow in March or April.

Sweet William. Fine mixed. Per pkt., 5

Double. Finest Mixed. Per pkt.....10

SUNFLOWER.

Luxuriant growing plants for centres of beds or background for other plants.

Double Californian. Double yellow variety, growing three to five feet high. Per pkt..... 5

New Multiflowered. A variety growing in pyramidal shape twelve to fifteen feet in height. Of branching habit, and literally covered with medium-sized yellow flowers with black centre, which are excellent for cutting and decoration. Per pkt...10

TORENIA.

One of the prettiest plants for borders, vases or hanging baskets. They bloom continually during the summer in open ground and also in winter in the greenhouse. Start seed in house and transplant to open ground early in May.

Fournieri. Blue with bright yellow throat; very free flowering. Per pkt.....10

Bailloni. Deep yellow and maroon. Per pkt....10

VERBENA.

Splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty, and do not get the rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April.

Defiance. Brilliant scarlet. Excellent for bedding. Per pkt.....10

New Mammoth. A very large flowering strain of exceptionally fine colors. Per pkt.....10

Pure White. Dwarf for borders. Per pkt.....10

Finest Mixed Hybrids. Per oz. 75c.; pkt... 5

VINCA. (*Madagascar Periwinkle*.)

A beautiful free-flowering plant, succeeding and blooming admirably throughout our hot summers. Start seed in hot-bed or greenhouse, and transplant to open ground middle of May. Pink and white. Per pkt..... 5

VIOLETS.

Favorite little plants, producing flowers of most delightful fragrance; popular with every one. Sow seed in March or April.

Blue or White. Per pkt.....10

Mixed. Per pkt.....10

VIRGINIA STOCK.

Well-known beautiful free-flowering annuals, desirable for beds, baskets or edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Pink and white. Per pkt..... 5

WALLFLOWER.

Well-known hardy plants producing fragrant flowers of various colors. Blooms early in the season. Sow in April.

Single Mixed Colors. Per pkt..... 5

Double. Finest mixed. Per pkt.....10

ZINNIAS.

For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing they are particularly suitable. Sow early in house or hot-bed, or late in open ground.

Curled and Crested. See *Special Varieties*, page 63. Per pkt.....10

Tom Thumb. Very dwarf; excellent for beds and borders; flowers double, and of very bright colors. Per pkt.....10

Grandiflora. New Giant Zinnias; perfectly double; flowers of finest mixed colors. Per pkt....10

New Double Striped. A strain of very fine striped or Zebra Zinnias. Per pkt.....10

Elegans. Finest mixed double. Per oz. 30cts.; pkt..... 5

MIXED FLOWER SEEDS—FOR A WILD FLOWER GARDEN.

This mixture contains over a hundred varieties of easy growing and pretty flowers, which can be sown on all bare spots of ground and out of the way places. It will be found useful for woodland paths, along road-sides, and in fence corners. Places that now appear unsightly can, with a little care, be made to look very beautiful, and will yield a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Sow either broadcast or in drills, and keep the weeds down. Per large pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Notice our free offers of books with orders for Seeds on pages 34, 35 and 66.

SEEDS OF CLIMBING PLANTS.

Most of these attain perfection the first season, and are excellent for covering porches, trellises, etc.

ABOBRA.

A rapid-growing and exceedingly beautiful climber, producing dazzling scarlet fruits, which form a striking contrast against the dark, glossy green of the foliage. Start in house, or sow in open ground when the weather is warm. H. H. perennial.

Virdiflora. Per pkt. 5

ADLUMIA. (*Alleghany Vine*.)

An attractive climbing plant, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. It is perfectly hardy, and continues to improve year by year after once established. A shady situation suits it best. Sow in March where it is to remain, or it can be sown in September, and will stand the winter.

Cirrhusa. (*Mountain Fringe*.) Flesh white, 15 feet. Per pkt. 5

AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchii. (Also known as Boston Ivy and Japanese Ivy.) This variety is much prettier and more desirable than the large-leaved sort (*Quincefolia*), but does not grow quite so rapidly. Per oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5

BALLOON VINE. (*Love in a Puff*.)

Very pretty and rapid growing climbers, with inflated seed pods shaped like a balloon. Has small white flowers, produced in abundance, which make it very attractive. Grows ten feet high.

Balloon Vine. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

BALSAM APPLE.

A beautiful climber, with ornamental foliage, affording an excellent shade. Grows quickly. Its fruit changes from a golden yellow to a bright red. Far prettier as a climber than the Balsam Pear. Plant end of April. Grows 15 feet high. Per oz. 30c; per pkt. 5

BALSAM PEAR.

A very desirable climber, bearing large prickly pear-shaped yellow fruit, the flesh of which, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes one of the best and most effective pain-killers and healers of cuts, bruises, etc., known. Height ten feet. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5

BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY.

(*Ipomea Setosa*.)

A very vigorous and luxuriant climbing annual. The vines grow thirty to forty feet high, branching in every direction, and make a very thick shade. The flowers are from three to four inches across, of a beautiful rose color, and open in the morning. Every part of the plant is covered with short reddish hairs, which, with its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed pods, render it very ornamental and of tropical aspect. Excellent for porches or arbors, bearing its large clusters of flowers till frost. Per pkt. 15

BRYONOPSIS.



Bryonopsis.

A climbing annual of the gourd species, with ivy-like pale green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. Height ten feet. Per pkt. 5

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

A very desirable rapid growing climbing plant, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. Height ten feet. Per pkt. 5

CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA.

(*Butterfly Pea*.)

This new, hardy perennial vine is a splendid acquisition. It blooms in June from seed sown in April, bearing profusely its large inverted pea-shaped blossoms, which range in color from rosy violet to purple. The blossoms are one-and-a-half inches across, and are occasionally bordered with a broad, feathery band of white. The buds and back of the flowers being the same color. Makes a splendid, graceful climber, and has a delightful odor. Can be started in the house, or sown in open ground where they are to bloom. Per pkt. 10

CLEMATIS. (*Virgin's Bower*.)

Rapid growing climbers; flowers borne in clusters, and are very fragrant. Suck the seed in warm water twenty four hours before sowing. Hardy perennials. Sow in April.

Flammula. Small pure white. Per pkt. 5
Fine Varieties Mixed. Per pkt. 5

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR. (*Morning Glories*.)

Popular and rapid climbing plants, bearing flowers of the most beautiful colors. Sow in March.

Finest Mixed Colors. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

COBÆA.

One of the finest of our summer climbers, with fine foliage and large bell-shaped purple flowers. It grows very rapidly, often attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet, and spreading out correspondingly. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house, and transplant in May. Half-hardy perennial.

Scandens. Purple. Per pkt. 10

CUCUMIS.

(*Sneak Cucumber*.)

Ornamental climbers, bearing curious fruit. Vines make a luxuriant growth. Plant end of April. Per pkt. 5

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the prettiest and most delicate looking climbers in cultivation. To secure the best results sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow middle of April.

White or Scarlet. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5

Ivy Leaved. A rapid growing variety bearing in profusion small fiery scarlet blooms the whole summer. Per pkt. 5

Mixed. White and scarlet. Per oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5

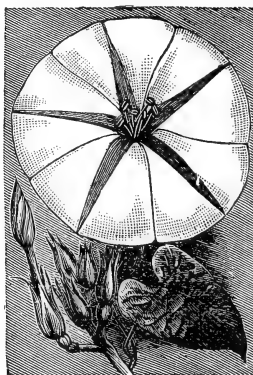
DOLICHOS. (*Hyacinth Bean*.)

Rapid growing climbers, bearing racemes of purple and white flowers. Sow end of April. Beautiful in fall.

Lab Lab. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

EVENING GLORY OR MOON FLOWER.

(*Ipomea Grandiflora Alba*.)



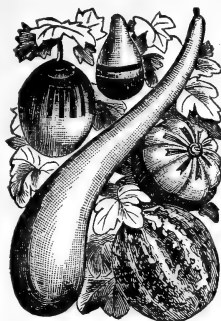
Evening Glory.

A beautiful rapid climber, having large white flowers from four to six inches in diameter, which open in the evening. Start seed in the house and transplant when the weather is warm.

Hybrida. This hybridized strain of Moonflower or Evening Glory comes in bloom from 30 to 45 days earlier, and has all the luxuriance of the other sort, and bears quite as many blooms. Grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet. Per pkt. 10

Grandiflora Alba. The well-known variety; large flowers; pure white. Per pkt. 10

COURDS.



Gourds.

A curious genus of climbing plants, bearing fruits of various shapes and sizes, some of which are very attractive and pretty, while others are valued for their usefulness. Sow early in May. Tender annuals. The following varieties, either mixed or separate, per packet, 5 cents; oz. 40 cents.

Bottle,
Hercules Club,
Lemon,
New Minature,
Orange,
Fine Mixture of Small Sorts, per pkt. 5
Dish Cloth, per pkt. 5

HUMULUS JAPONICUS. (*Japanese Hop.*)

A very ornamental and fast growing climber. The foliage is a lively green, and stands drought, insects, etc., retaining its fresh color till late in the fall. Undoubtedly the best climber for covering verandas, trellises, etc. Per pkt. 5

Variegata See special varieties, page 63. Per pkt. 10

HYACINTH OR JACK BEANS.

(See Dolichos.)

MAURANDIA.

Beautiful summer climber, with slender foliage, making a very rapid growth. Flowers of various shades of purple and white. Start the seeds in house or hot-bed, and transplant in open ground beginning of May.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt. 10

MORNING GLORIES.

(See Convolvulus.)

CHOICE SWEET PEAS.

The popularity of Sweet Peas has to a great extent been the result of the improvement and new varieties introduced in the last few years. In the South they have not been received with the same favor as further North, on account of the difficulty to make them bloom well, the hot weather being injurious to their growth. Now we wish to offer a few suggestions as to culture, and think if they are carefully followed will be attended by good results. In the first place plant early. The first of February is not too soon, the weather permitting, and if sown three or four inches deep will get good roots and be able to stand the hot weather very well. They can also be planted in October, and if protected slightly during the winter with a little coarse manure will make excellent plants in the spring. The ground should be moderately rich, and well worked before sowing.

The following are among the best of the varieties which are offered, and our prices are put low to induce extended cultivation of this most exquisite and fashionable flower.

Price, per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; (except where noted); lb. prices on application

Adonis. Carmine rose.
Apple Blossom. Light pink and blush.
Blanche Ferry. Beautiful pink and white. Early.
Boreation. Bronze mahogany and maroon. Immense flowers.
Captain Clarke. Tricolor.
Cardinal. Fine crimson scarlet.
Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet and rose.
Emily Henderson. A new extra fine white variety. Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.
Invincible Blue. Very fine.

MINA LOBATA.

Half hardy climbing annual from Mexico. The plant grows fifteen to twenty feet high, bearing on graceful spikes flowers, which, when first opening, are vivid red, changing to orange, and when fully expanded to creamy white. They are free blooming, and splendid for porches, etc. Sow seed in January or February in a box, and transplant. Per pkt. 10

NASTURTIUM OR TROPÆOLUM.

TALL OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

Very desirable for covering small trellises or fences. Make splendid plants also for vases or as trailing plants, and are very profuse bloomers. Height 6 feet.

Von Moltke. Ruby rose, very brilliant. Per pkt. 5
Orange. Splendid. Per pkt. 5
Large Dark Crimson. Showy flowers. Per pkt. 5
Finest Mixed. Per oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5

Lobbianum. (Lobb's Nasturtiums.) Very pretty varieties, growing taller than the preceding kinds; smaller flowers, but very brilliant.

Prince Bismarck. Intense scarlet; blooms all the summer. Per pkt. 10
Finest Mixed. All colors. Per oz. 25 cts.; pkt. ... 5

Peregrinum. (Canary Bird Flower.) A splendid climber, yellow flowers. Height 10 feet. Per pkt. ... 5

PASSION FLOWERS.

Splendid hardy climbers, bearing beautiful blue and white flowers, fringed and curiously formed.

Cærulea. Light blue, shaded. Per pkt. 5

SMILAX.

A charming tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window garden. Used very extensively for decoration and bouquet green. Foliage light green and very graceful. Sow in box in March. Per pkt. ... 5

THUNBURGIA.

A rapid-growing climber, growing four to six feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in great profusion.

Alata. Buff with black eye. Per pkt. 5



Blanche Ferry.

Invincible Striped. White and crimson.
Princess Beatrice. Rosy pink. Fine.
Princess of Wales. White, blue striped.
Queen of England. Pure white; splendid.
The Queen. Pink, with mauve wings.
Vesuvius. Dark red. Fine.
Everlasting. Perennial varieties, mixed. pkt. 1/2c.
Eckford's Large Flowering. Mixed, per oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; per lb. \$1.25
Mixed Sweet Peas. Per oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; per lb. 65 cts.

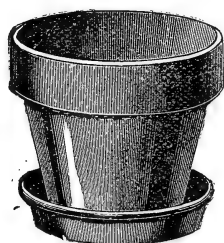
Collection of twelve best varieties of Sweet Peas, 50 cts.; six varieties, 25 cents.

≡+FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.+≡

Not less than half an ounce can be sold at ounce rates.

	Per oz.		Per oz.
Alyssum , Sweet, .....	.30	Marigold , Tall African, .....	.40
Amaranthus Caudatus, .....	.20	Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock), .....	.20
Ampelopsis , Veitchii, .....	.25	Mignonette , Sweet, Large Flowering, .....	.20
Aster , Mixed China, .....	.60	Machet, .....	.75
Truffaut's Peony Flowered, Mixed,	2.25	Natsurtium , Dwarf, Empress of India, .....	.30
Victoria Mixed,	2.50	Golden King, .....	.30
Balsam , Camelia Flowered, Double Mixed, .....	.50	Ruby King, .....	.30
White Perfection,	1.00	Pearl, .....	.30
Balsam Apple, .....	.30	Mixed, All Colors, .....	.20
Balsam Pear, .....	.30	Tall Mixed, .....	.20
Balloon Vine (Cardiospermum), .....	.20	Pansy , Good Mixed,	1.00
Calendula , Meteor, .....	.25	Best Imported German,	3.00
Prince of Orange, .....	.30	Petunia , Hybrida, Mixed, Single,	1.00
Candytuft , White Rocket, .....	.30	Phlox Drummondii , Mixed, Splendid, .....	.50
Fine Mixed, .....	.25	Poppy , Double Carnation, Mixed, .....	.20
Centauria , Gymnocarpa, .....	.50	Peony Flowered, Mixed, .....	.20
Candidissima, per 1000 seeds, 75 cts.		Portulaca , Single Mixed, .....	.60
Convolvulus Major , Finest Mixed, .....	.20	Ricinus , Sanguineus, .....	.20
Cosmos , Hybridus, Mixed, .....	.75	Salvia , Splendens,	1.75
White, .....	.75	Smilax, .....	.50
Cypress Vine , Crimson, .....	.30	Sunflower , Double California, .....	.15
Mixed, .....	.30	Sweet Peas , Separate Colors, .....	.20
Dianthus , Chinensis, Double, .....	.50	Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 65 cts.	10
Hedderwigii (Japan Pink), .....	.60	Eckford's Large Flowering, lb. \$1.25.	15
Hedderwigii, Double,	1.00	Sweet William , Single Mixed, .....	.30
Gaillardia , Mixed, .....	.30	Thunburgia , Alata, .....	.40
Gourds , Separate or Mixed, .....	.40	Verbena , Hybrids, Finest Mixed, .....	.75
Hollyhock , Double Mixed, Fine,	1.00	Wallflower , Single Mixed, .....	.50
Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos), .....	.20	Zinnia , Elegans, Finest Double, .....	.30
Marigold , French Gold Striped, .....	.50	Zebra or Striped, .....	.75

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS, VERY BEST QUALITY.



POTS.				SAUCERS.			
Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100		Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100	
2½ inch.	.15	\$.75		4 inch.	.20	\$1.25	
3 "	.20	1.00		5 "	.25	1.50	
4 "	.30	1.50		6 "	.30	2.00	
5 "	.40	3.00		7 "	.45	3.00	
6 "	.60	4.00		8 "	.60	4.50	
7 "	.90	6.00					
Each.	Dozen.			Each.	Dozen.		
8 inch.	.12	\$1.35		9 inch.	.08	.80	
9 "	.18	2.00		10 "	.10	1.00	
10 "	.25	2.50		11 "	.11	1.10	
11 "	.30	3.00		12 "	.12	1.25	
12 "	.40	3.75					

Packing will be charged at cost, which will be about as follows :

All orders 50 cts to \$1.00, 15 cts. All orders over \$2.00 to \$4.00, 40 cts.
 All orders over \$1.00 to \$2.00, 25 cts. *Special quotations in large lots.*

PLANT STAKES.

Round tapering, painted green. For supporting slight plants, such as Roses, Dahlias, etc.

Length.	Per doz.	Per 100
1½ feet,	.15	\$1.00
2 "	.30	2.00
2½ "	.35	2.50
3 "	.40	3.00
4 "	.60	4.50
5 " heavy,	.60	4.50
6 "	.80	5.50
8 "	\$1.00	7.00

SUNDRIES.

PAINTED POT LABELS.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000
3½ inch,	.08	.75
4 "	.10	.85
4½ "	.12	.90
5 "	.15	1.00
8 "	.35	3.00
12 "	.75	6.00

Rubber Sprinklers (Scollay's) for use in house, watering, syringing, etc., \$1.00 each; \$1 10, postpaid.

Putty Bulb. For liquid putty, \$1.00 each; \$1 10, postpaid.

ALAMANCE CO., N. C., *March 9, 1894.*—I received my flowers; was very much pleased.

MRS. JAS. DICK.

MOORE CO., N. C., *February 7, 1894.*—I have used your Surehead Cabbage Seed, and think it grows the finest and sweetest cabbage I ever used.

JNO. W. SHIELDS.

Abridged List of Flowering Plants.

We can supply plants by the dozen and hundred, to be sent by express or freight, and, as has always been stated, this is much the best way to ship. We think customers will be much better satisfied with this arrangement, a large plant can be sent, and the prices are considerably lower. It would be a good plan if customers would club in and have their plants forwarded together, as they would get advantage of the very lowest prices, besides saving a considerable item in express charges. We only catalogue the leading and best varieties of plants suitable for general use; hence the list has been considerably reduced to save confusion in varieties.

PACKING AND GUARANTEE.

The packing is done in light boxes or baskets, to reduce cost of transportation, and we use particular care so that the plants shall reach purchasers in good order. *If plants are sent by express we guarantee safe arrival*, and in most cases they will arrive as fresh as when they left the greenhouses. On arrival unpack at once and set out the same evening if possible. We can also ship by freight, but in this case the purchaser must take the risk, though we will use every care for their protection. We make no charge for boxes, baskets, or delivering in express office or depots of this city.

List of Flowering Plants for Beds and Borders.

Twenty-five sold at 100 rates; six at dozen rates.

ABUTILONS, or CHINESE BELL FLOWER. Constant blooming plants for greenhouse or flower border. Height, 2 to 5 feet. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Modeste. Bright red, veined with crimson.

Snow-torn. Free flowering white.

Thompsoni Plena. Variegated foliage. Flowers double orange, shaded with crimson.

Yellow Prince. Fine yellow.

ALTERNANTHERAS. Ornamental bright foliage plants for edging or ribbon gardening. Height, 6 inches. 5 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Aurea Nana. Bright golden yellow and green.

Amabilis tricolor. Crimson and dark green.

Versicolor. Olive, crimson and chocolate.

AGERATUM. White or blue. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

ALYSSUM, SWEET. 50c. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Double White. Useful for border or vases.

Double Tom Thumb. Very dwarf.

ASTERS. Choice varieties. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

ARUNDO DONAX. Ornamental variegated foliage plants. Height, 6 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

BEGONIAS. Tender, succulent plants, having beautiful graceful flowers and ornamental leaves. Excellent for pots or vases. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Argyrostigma Picta. Pure white. Good for house culture.

Fuchsiods. Scarlet. Profuse bloomer.

Metallica. Pink. Large, glossy leaves.

Richardsonii. White; free blooming.

Rubra. Dark rose flowers.

Sandersonii. Scarlet; constant bloomer.

Subpeltata Nigricans. Pink; bronzy foliage.

Weltoniensis. Salmon pink; free flowering.

Rex. Large leaves marked with silver band.

CALADIUM, ESCULENTUM. (*Elephant's Ear*.) Large leaved plant. Very ornamental on lawns or in beds. Bulbs, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Fancy Leaved. Foliage marked and spotted with white, crimson and pink. Plant in a shady situation. 25 cts. each.

CALLA LILIES. Large plants. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CARNATIONS. Excellent plants for bedding and bouquets. Very sweet-scented. \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Portia. Fine scarlet. Very free.

Grace Wilder. Fine pink; very fragrant.

President de Graw. Pure white.

Sunrise. Bright buff, flaked with red.

Wm. Swayne. Pure white; vigorous grower.

CAPE JESSAMINE. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

CENTAURIA. (*Dusty Miller*.) \$1.00 per dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

Gymnocarpa. White; deeply cut foliage.

Candida. Dwarf; excellent for borders.

CITRONALIS. (*Lemon Verbena*.) Leaves delicately scented. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.

These make a glorious display of bloom throughout the summer, and are also valuable as pot-plants for winter. Our list contains some of the finest new varieties as well as splendid older sorts.

Price, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Alphonse Bouvier. A grand variety, blooming profusely. Rich dazzling crimson. Height 6 feet.

Capt. P. de Suzzoni. One of the finest yellows yet introduced. The foliage and growth is something like the Abyssinian Banana. Flowers very large, in full spikes, and are of pure canary yellow, flaked with red. Height 5 feet.

Florence Vaughan. A new variety of decided merit. Flowers golden yellow, spotted with bright red; of good substance. Height 3 feet.

Mad. Crozy. One of the best ever sent out. Rich dazzling scarlet, with bright yellow edge. Free flowering, large spikes. Height 4 feet.

Orange Perfection. A new variety of brightest orange scarlet. Dwarf compact growth, retaining its bloom a long time.

Sarah Hill. Rich carmine. Extra fine sort. Height 3½ feet.

Star of '91. Flaming scarlet, bordered with yellow. Constant bloomer. Height 4 feet.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Finest sorts for exhibition or garden culture. Price, 12 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Baron Reuss. Red chestnut, tipped with gold. A finely incurved Chinese sort.

Christmas Eve. Magnificent white, the petals curving and twisting like a ball.

Cullingfordii. Dark mahogany crimson, a beautiful variety.

Diana. Pure white, extra fine flower. Chinese.

E. Audiger. A splendid variety of bright purple color. The best dark variety.

Geo. W. Childs. Rich dark velvety crimson, of immense size.

Gloriosum. Immense light lemon flowers, with narrow petals most gracefully curled and twisted. Japanese.

Golden Wedding. Richest golden yellow, intense and dazzling in color. Flowers very double; petals broad and long.

Harry May. Japanese bronze of good size and very full. Petals broad, opening like a ball; bronze at first, changing to orange yellow. Excellent.

H. E. Widener. Bright lemon yellow, of large size and very early. Flowers borne on stout stems, incurved, forming a large rounded surface.

Hicks Arnold. A strong growing variety, bearing large incurved double flowers of an old gold color.

Ivory. Pure white, of fine form and very double. The plant is dwarf, very free-flowering. Highest awards.

Jessica. Fine large pure white. One of the best.

Kioto. Fine large flower, incurved, forming balls of golden yellow. Beautiful.

Le Tonkin. Flowers large, with white centre, and shaded rose on the outside.

Lillian B. Bird. Flowers of largest size, with full centre; petals tubular; color exquisite shrimp pink.

Lizzie Cartledge. One of the best all-round sorts. Large flower. Color dark ro e. reverse silvery white. Good for out-doors, pots or cutting.

(Chrysanthemums—Continued.)

Mr. Henry Cannell. Deep yellow Japanese incurved, of large size; fine showy flower.

Louis Boehmer. Resembling Mrs. A. Hardy, having fringed edges, but color being bright pink. The plant is of robust growth and highly recommended.

Mrs. Langtry. Splendid large incurved Japanese flowers. Fine white.

Mrs. E. W. Clarke. Fine Chinese pink.

Mrs. Frank Thompson. Large incurved petals, mottled deep pink, with silvery back. Very distinct.

Mrs. T. H. Spaulding. Petals very broad and long, twisting and bending towards the centre. Color purest snow white.

Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. Large flowers, pure white, broad incurved petals covered with fine white hairs. Not a strong grower outside.

Mrs. W. K. Harris. Color, rich golden yellow, of largest size; probably the best for exhibition.

Niveus. One of the best whites. Immense globular flowers irregularly incurved; the outer rows of petals reflexed. Stands up well, and foliage abundant.

Pres. Hyde. Bright lemon yellow of large size and very free. Excellent sort.

COCKSCOMB. Ornamental bedding plants, with large heads of brilliant red flowers. Choice varieties—Mixed, 60 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

COLEUS.

These beautiful ornamental-leaved plants are very desirable for bedding as single plants, or for massing, or in ribbon lines. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Dundee. Crimson veins, centre chocolate, green margin.

Distinction. Green, spotted maroon.

Emperor Napoleon. Chocolate crimson.

Falcon. Dark chocolate, scarlet mid rib.

General Lee. Mid rib scarlet, green ground, blotched chocolate.

Golden Bedder. Fine yellow foliage.

Garfield. Bronzy, dark chocolate.

Greenole. Green, with light centre.

Golden Gem. Crimson, margined yellow; fringed.

Kirkpatrick. White centre, broad green margin.

Leaves of Autumn. Crimson yellow, green and bronze. Variegated.

Melton. Chocolate and scarlet.

Midnight. Dark maroon, fringed.

Prince of Prussia. Crimson, with green margin.

Queen Victoria. Crimson centre, yellow and green edges.

Rosy Morn. Mottled claret, scarlet and green.

Setting Sun. Crimson, golden edges.

Triumph. Beautiful crimson.

Trowler. Velvety purple.

Verschaffeltii. Rich velvety crimson.

Set of twelve new varieties, 75 cts.

CUPHEA, Tricolor. A new variety of the well-known Cigar Plant. The blooms are about two inches long and are of three distinct colors in each flower—scarlet, purple and white. Succeeds well anywhere, and makes a very pretty plant. Height 15 inches. 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Cuphea, Platycentra. The old variety. 50c. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

DAISIES. Excellent plants for vases or borders in early spring. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

White or Pink. Very double.

DRACENA INDIVISA. Fine ornamental plants for centre of vases or pots. Long narrow green leaves. Stands heat and drought well. Good plants, 50 cts.

FEVERFEW. Golden Gem. Bright yellow foliage. Good for bedding or borders. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

FUCHSIAS.

Well-known beautiful flowers. For beds, should have a shady situation. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Admiral Courbet. Double violet, tube bright red.

Black Prince. Single violet, tube carmine.

Elegans. Single. Dark corolla, crimson tube.

Elm City. Fine double purple flower.

Madam van der Strass. Double white.

Esmeralda. Fine double. Tube brilliant red. Corolla lilac, changing to rose.

Phenomenal. Extra large double. Color, violet, flaked with red.

GERANIUMS.

Excellent plants for bedding or cut flowers, standing heat of summer and droughts remarkably well. Fine for pots in house. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

BEST SINGLE GERANIUMS.

Souvenir de Mirande. Round florets, upper petals cream white with pink border, lower petals salmon rose streaked with pure white. Excellent.

Glorie de Lyonaisse. Immense scarlet.

Master Christine. The best pure pink.

Emperor. Light salmon flower, shaded pink.

Fanny. Salmon color; dark bronze foliage.

La Vienna. Purest white; pink stamens.

Queen of the Belgians. A beautiful pure white variety, free-bloomer, and excellent bedder.

BEST DOUBLE GERANIUMS.

Rural. Rich crimson, fine truss; free-blooming.

White Swan. The finest double white.

Willie Wood. Dark crimson, large truss.

Ernest Leuth. Violet crimson, double fine truss.

Pocahontas. Immense truss of rose pink. Fine.

Petty's Pride. Fine double scarlet flower.

George Peabody. Brilliant scarlet, fine truss.

Candidissima Plena. Fine snow white.

Cheerfulness. Flesh pink, shaded rose.

Diana. Deep rich velvety crimson, large truss.

General Grant. Fine scarlet; very double. One of the best bedders.

VARIEGATED GERANIUMS.

Mc Sallerol. Fine for massing and bordering; very dwarf, leaves green, edge silvery white. Foliage plant, does not flower.

Marchal McMahon. Golden bronze leaf.

Crystal Palace Gem. Light variegated leaf.

Happy Thought. Margin of leaf green, centre blotched yellow, flower pink.

Emilie. Fine single light pink, dark zone leaf.

SCENTED GERANIUMS.

Rose, Lemon, Nutmeg, Oak Leaf. All perfumed foliage varieties. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Apple Geranium. Spicy perfume; very popular. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

DOUBLE IVY-LEAVED GERANIUMS.

These varieties have been immensely improved. They are fine for pot culture in the house or garden; splendid for training on trellises, or hanging baskets.

Countess Horace de Choiseul. A lovely variety; satiny rose, shaded white. Large trusses.

König Albert. A bright violet pink.

Jeanne D'Arc, (Joan of Arc). A charming flower, of the largest size, double white flowers.

La Rosiere. A soft rose tint, margined lighter. Free-bloomer, well-formed flowers.

PELARGONIUM. Queen Charlotte, or Lady Washington Geraniums. Finely marked flowers different shades. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS BULBS. See page 79.

HELIANTRUS MULTIFLORUS. A hardy double golden sunflower. Constant bloomer. Height 3 to 4 ft. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

HELIOTROPE. Purple or white. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

HIBISCUS. (Chinese.) Fine flowering plants of easy growth, producing a succession of gorgeous flowers. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Auriantica. Large double orange flowers.

Carminitus Perfectus. Large single flowers, of great substance, scarlet shaded to rose.

Colletii. Buff yellow, with a crimson scarlet base.

Grandiflora. Rich glossy foliage, blooming profusely throughout the summer; crimson flowers, single.

HYDRANGEAS. Splendid flowering plants for pots or in garden, with slight protection in very cold weather. 25 cts. each.

Hortensi. Large beads of pink flowers; change to blue with a little iron in the soil.

Thomas Hogg. Large pure white flowers, measuring 12 inches in diameter.

Paniculata Grandiflora. Hardy shrub. Flowers pure white in large pyramidal panicles.

HOLLYHOCKS. Fine double. Colors, white, yellow, crimson, pink, orange, chocolate, etc. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

MEXICAN PRIMROSE. A pretty little plant, blooming profusely in pots or in open ground in a partially shady situation. Bright pink flowers. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

MIGNONETTE. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

NASTURTIUM. Excellent for baskets, vases or bedding. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100. **Dwarf.** Bright colors. Height 1 foot. **Tall.** For trailing or trellises. Height 5 feet.

PANSIES. Choice varieties. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

PEONIES. Hardy plants, with large white and pink flowers. 25 cts. each.

PETUNIAS. Valuable plants for bedding or vases, etc. Profuse bloomers. Single, 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; double, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. Excellent for bedding. Mixed sorts, 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Perennial. For hardy borders. Colors vary from white to crimson. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PILEA. (*Artillery Plant*) Good for basket or vase. 50 cts. per dozen.

PINKS. Hardy garden varieties. Clove-scented. White and pink double. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PLUMBAGO. Showy plants, with large trusses of light blue flowers. Can be kept from year to year if removed to the house during the winter in tubs. Makes large plants. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

≡ ROSES. ≡

A LIST OF BEST VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CULTURE.

Strong plants, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BEDDING VARIETIES.

American Beauty. This magnificent rose is hardy and free-blooming. Deep crimson, large and fragrant. Valuable for summer flowering or winter forcing.

Boule de Nigee. (*Ball of Snow*). A beautiful pure white rose, with shell-shaped petals evenly arranged.

Coquette des Blancches. Splendid large white, very fragrant. Fine for cemetery planting.

Catherine Mermet. The most lovely rose of its color. It is a clear, rosy pink, full and double, the buds are large, pointed, and very fragrant.

Clothilde Soupert. Beautiful variety of Polyantha type, but distinct from all others of this class, being much larger and better color. The blooms are white, shaded with silvery pink, and borne in great profusion. Splended for pots or outside.

Duchess of Albany. A fine new variety, resembling *La France*, but much deeper pink. A strong, vigorous grower, excellent for garden and cut flowers.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Of an intense dark crimson color, produces large fragrant flowers.

Duchess de Brabant. A superb rose. Unexcelled by anything of its color, which is a soft rosy flesh tint.

Etoile de Lyon. One of the finest for bedding. The color is sulphur-yellow, with deeper golden in the centre.

Gen. Jacqueminot. A grand old hardy variety. The flowers are very large, of a brilliant crimson color.

La France. Large, beautiful, pink, and exquisite, either in the bud or expanded. Good for bedding.

Mad. Camille. A splendid tea rose. Buds large, double, and of a rosy flesh color, changing to salmon.

Mad. Masson. Large and double; crimson, of fine form; invaluable for bedding purposes.

Magna Charta. Splendid bright clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large, fine form, very double, full, and a free-bloomer.

Marchal Niel. A beautiful fragrant tea-scented climber. Golden-yellow, large bud, and is a great favorite both for the greenhouse and garden.

Marie Lambert. New. A strong, vigorous grower, with bright green foliage. The flowers are medium size, borne in clusters; color, pure white.

Marie Guillot. White, tinted with a delicate shade of lemon, very large, finely shaped double flower.

Meteor. Ever-blooming hybrid tea. A healthy, vigorous grower, free-blooming, and of a rich crimson color.

Mrs. De Graw. A new hardy ever-blooming rose, flowering from early summer till frost. Color, rich glossy green. Strong grower, and excellent for gardens.

Moss Roses. These are very hardy, exquisitely fragrant, and the delicate moss makes a beautiful bud.



Niphotos.

Niphotos. Valuable white rose bearing large elongated buds in great profusion.

Papa Gontier. A popular tea rose, very free-blooming, long pointed buds of a glowing carmine crimson color. It is delightfully fragrant.

Paul Neron. This is a large hardy rose, of a deep pink color. Flowers globular, and of perfect form.

Perle des Jardins. (*Pearl of the Garden*). Beautiful rich yellow, large size and lovely shape. A general favorite for its great profusion and sweet fragrance.

Queen. A new tea rose, which makes fine buds. Pure white, very sweet-scented, and a vigorous grower.

Rainbow. A large California rose of good substance. Lovely pink color, striped with intense crimson, and shaded at the base of the petals with rich golden amber.

Safrano. One of the oldest tea roses. The color is saffron yellow, sweet-scented; a splendid bud.

Son de la Malmaison. Rich flesh color, with rose centre, large and double. A fine summer rose.

ROSES—Bedding Varieties—continued.

Sunset. A new orange yellow tea rose, producing beautiful buds, very double, exquisite shades of coloring.
The Bride. Fine, pure white, and of perfect form. It has a delicious tea fragrance, and is a free-blooming rose, either for summer or winter.
Waban. A sport of Catherine Mermet, and possesses all the characteristics of that grand old variety, excepting color, being of a BRIGHT DEEP PINK. Does not turn pale or lose color.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle. A hardy climber, bearing pale bluish flowers in beautiful clusters.
Caroline Goodrich, or Running General Jacqueminot. A hardy climbing rose, very fragrant, crimson-scarlet color.
Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Clear bright yellow, large, very full and double, very sweet, much prized in the South for a pillar or veranda rose.
Gem of the Prairies. Flowers large and double; light crimson; sometimes blotched white.
Lamarque. A rapid growing, creamy white, scented rose, which makes a very good climber.
Tennessee Belle. Bright, beautiful pink. More slender and graceful in growth than other varieties.
SALVIA SPLENDENS. The well-known Scarlet Sage. Very profuse bloomers, and very effective in beds. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.
TRITOMA. (Red Hot Pok-er.) A hardy plant, which has a long spike of orange red flowers. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES.

ASPARAGUS TENNISIMUS. A graceful, tender vine for conservatory or house. Has delicate foliage well suited for bouquet green, the sprays standing a long time before wilting. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.
AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. (Boston Ivy.) One of the most attractive and popular creepers. It grows very rapidly, covering brick, wood work or stones with a dense mass of green leaves, which change as fall comes on to bright tints of orange and crimson. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.
CLEMATIS. Excellent climbing plants, bearing beautiful striking flowers of purple, white and other colors. Splendid for trellises and verandas. Strong plants of first two, 50 cts. each.
Jackmani. Large royal purple flowers.
Alba Magna. Large pure white.
Flammula. (Virgin's Bower.) Quick grower, bearing clusters of small sweet scented white flowers. 25 cts. each.
COBEA SCANDENS. A beautiful climber of rapid growth, which is very useful for covering arbors or porches. Large purple bell-shaped flowers. Very attractive. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.
HONEYUCKLE. Fragrant hardy climbers, variegated colors. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Chinese Evergreen. (Woodbine.) Yellow, white and variegated flowers; very fragrant.
Red Twining. Deep red flowers, with yellow throat. Blooms the entire season.
White Tartarian. Upright shrubby growth, bearing large clusters of pure white flowers in greatest profusion. Delightfully fragrant.
IPOMEA. (Evening Glory, or Morn Flower.) Rapid growing climbers, bearing large flowers which open in the evening. Bloom from July till frost. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

TORENIA. Charming plants for vases, hanging baskets or borders. Very free-flowering, and succeed well in any sunny situation. 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.
Fourieri. Large sky blue, with dark blue spots and bright yellow centre.
Bailioni. Bright golden yellow, with brownish red throat.

VERBENAS. Choice varieties, including the finest sorts. 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

VINCA. Excellent plants for bedding, being constantly in bloom. 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Alba. Pure white.

Rosea. Very fine pink. Free flowering.

Variegata. A trailing plant, fine for hanging baskets, glossy green, with white border.

VIOLETS. Sweet-scented double varieties. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Marie Louise. Violet blue. Very free-blooming.

Swanley White. Pure white. Excellent.

WATER HYACINTH. (*Pondotera Cassipies.*) A very curious water plant, which can be grown with great ease. Plant in a tub or vessel of water, putting a little rich soil in the bottom. Makes a very ornamental plant, having glossy green foliage, and supports itself by its inflated leaf stalks. The color of the flowers are soft lilac rose, the upper petal having a distinct blue blotch. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

YUCCA. Tropical looking, hardy plants, with long narrow leaves, which keep green throughout the winter. They send up a strong flower stem, three feet high, in the spring, bearing a large spike of whitish flowers. 25c. each.

Mexicana. The well-known variety. Large white flowers.

Learii. Rich violet blue flowers. Large and handsome.

IVY. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

English. Hardy variety.

Kenilworth. Small variety. Excellent for baskets and vases.

German, or Parlor. Rapid climber. Good for the house culture or in vases and baskets.

MANETTIA VINE. Very attractive and pretty vine, having bright coral red flowers tipped with golden yellow. Good for house plant or garden. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

NASTURTIUM. Running. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

MAURANDIAS. Elegant climbers, growing 10 ft. high, covered with pretty little foxglove-shaped flowers. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PASSION FLOWERS. "Constance Elliot." A white variety, perfectly hardy, which equals Clematis in appearance. Very rapid grower, and blooms freely. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SMILAX. Well-known climbers, with delicate graceful foliage. Useful for bouquets and decoration. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

TRADESCANTIA. (Wandering Jew.) A fine trailing plant, with variegated leaves. Good for hanging baskets or vases. 50 cts. per dozen.

WISTERIA. Most rapid growing climbers, bearing large racemes of fragrant flowers. Strong plants, 50 cts.

Chinensis. Purple. Very showy.

Chinensis Alba. Pure white.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.—FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen, except where noted.

Anemone, "Whirlwind." A semi-double form of Anemone Jap. Alba, which in style of growth and habit is the same as the older sort, but much more free-blooming. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches across, of pure white, and are strikingly beautiful. Plants commence to bloom in August, continuing in great profusion till long after frost. Once planted they come up every year. We highly recommend it.

Calycanthus Floridus. Well-known shrub, having fragrant dark chocolate flowers.

Deutzia Crenata (H pl.) A most desirable shrub, bearing a profusion of double white flowers, tinged with pink.

Deutzia Gracilis. A dwarf bush, covered with spikes of pure white flowers early in the summer.

Lilacs. Hardy shrubs, producing lovely delicate

flowers in slender panicles. Very fragrant. Colors white or purple.

Snowball, Common. Large balls of snowy white flowers, blooming early in the summer.

Snowball, Japan. One of the most desirable shrubs. Foliage dark green in summer, gradually turning darker towards fall. Flowers smaller than the common variety, but are in greater profusion. 50 cts. each.

Weigela Candida. Pure white flowers in large heads. An excellent shrub perfectly hardy.

Rosea. A pink variety of above.

Forsythia Fortunei. Upright shrub, bearing large clusters of golden yellow flowers. Very striking.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. One of the finest in cultivation. Flowers borne in immense panicles, first white, gradually changing to rose

≡ SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS. ≡

Bulbs are, as a rule, as satisfactory as anything planted in the garden. They are very little trouble, requiring no care after being planted, and produce effects unequalled by any other class of plants. Plant in April, as soon as the weather is warm, and take up as soon as the tops have died down in the fall. Store away in some dry place until next spring.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

(Elephant's Ears.)

Large Roots. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz. Add 8 cts. each if to be sent by mail.

DAHLIAS, DOUBLE.

These are grand autumn flowers of many colors and shades. Plant after middle of April. After flowering, take up the bulbs and keep in cellar during winter. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz. Add 5 cts. each if to be sent by mail.

Bird of Passage. White, prettily margined with pink.

Brunette. Small pretty orange buff, fine quilled petals.

Charles Francis. Salmon scarlet, tipped with white.

Crown Jewel. Large scarlet.

Carrie Irwin. Rich deep scarlet.

Dr. Stein. Dark rich crimson, shaded light pink.

Duke of Portland. Deep red, beautifully quilled.

Edward Purchase. Deep pink.

Earl of Radnor. Fine deep variegated.

Fireball. Bright orange scarlet, fine flower.

Glory of Summer. Rich glowing salmon scarlet.

Gov. Lee. Velvety crimson maroon.

Golden Redder. Canary yellow.

Guiding Star. Small white.

Hercules. Yellow, striped with brownish red.

Ida. Pink, a pretty flower.

Juarzi. Bright red cactus.

Oscar Wilde. Scarlet tinted pink.

President Cleveland. Beautiful magenta.

Princess Matilda. Large pure white.

Royalty. Yellow tipped puce.

Sambo. Very dark, almost black.

Snowflake. Small pure white.

Tom Green. Bright scarlet.

Vesta. Beautifully formed white.

Yellow Bird. Large canary-yellow. Fine.

TUBEROSES.

This is one of the favorites, and is very popular as a button-hole bouquet in the summer. We have the improved stock of these, and offer finest quality bulbs.

Add 10 cts. per dozen if sent by mail.

Albino. A new branching single variety, blooming 20 days earlier than any other sort. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower stalks, which are sometimes branched, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, which makes the flowers resemble Stephanotis and some species of Jessamine. The color is not so heavy as the ordinary Tuberose. Price, 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen.

Excelsior Pearl. A short robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers. As we handle immense quantities of these, are enabled to make prices very low.

Large Bulbs. 5 cts. each; 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Variegated Leaved. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white, which gives it an ornamental appearance. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl, has large single flowers of delightful fragrance. Price, 6 cts. each; 50 cts. per dozen.

GLADIOLI.

Our stock of mixed Gladioli is very fine. Very low prices. If wanted by mail, add 10 cts. per dozen to price.

Fine Mixed Red. 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

Pink. Various shades, 40c. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Striped and Variegated. 40 cts. per dozen;

\$2.50 per 100.

White and Light. Mixed, 50 cts. per dozen;

\$3.00 per 100.

Yellow. Mixed, 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Fine Mixed. All colors; 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.75

per 100.

MADERIA VINES.

One of the most popular climbers on account of its quick growth and thick shade. Add 10 cts. per doz. if by mail.

Roots. 30 cts. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.



The High Price of Orchard Grass, caused by extreme scarcity this season, has caused a good deal of Orchard Grass to be offered that is mixed with Rye Grass Seed. This is largely sold and offered as Orchard Grass without the mixture being explained, and of course will sell at a much lower price than Orchard. It is very hard to detect the difference in appearance of the seed. The mixture of Grasses answers fairly well, but is nothing like equal to Pure Orchard Grass alone, Rye Grass dying out after one year, while Orchard lasts for several years. We shall take pleasure in sending samples of this and the Pure Orchard at any time, so that our customers can compare the two, and if they desire to purchase the mixture, we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request.

For Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, and other Winter and Spring Flowering Bulbs, we issue a special catalogue about September 15th. Send in your name for it if interested in flowers.

FRUIT TREES, VINES, Etc.

Our stock has been budded, grafted, layered, or grown from cuttings, and is in a healthy and thrifty condition, and every care is taken to have everything true to name. We usually begin to ship stock in October, and continue throughout the winter and spring, only being interrupted at short intervals by frozen weather.

Bundles, trees, plants, etc., will be carefully labelled and packed with damp moss and straw, so as to carry safely. *No charge for packing.*

SUMMER APPLES.

Our stock embraces the best varieties, and these are mostly propagated directly from our best bearing trees, hence will bear young and abundantly. Prices, except otherwise stated: trees five to seven feet high, well branched, each 20 cts.; dozen, \$2.00; hundred, \$10.00.

Horse. Large, yellow; one of the best old sorts for market, family, or drying. August.

Sweet June. Medium size, roundish, light yellow, flesh tender, sweet, and very good; productive and profitable. June.

Golden Sweet. Medium, roundish, pale yellow, flesh tender, sweet, rich. August.

Sweet June. An excellent early sweet Apple; pale greenish yellow, medium size, round; fine for table and cooking. June 25th to middle of July.

Sutton's Beauty. Medium to large; roundish, waxen yellow, striped with crimson; tender, quality very good; keeps late.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size, good quality and shipper. Claimed to be the earliest Apple known. Middle of June. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

June or May. Small, light yellow, sub-acid; well-known.

Early Harvest. Medium, pale yellow. An old, well tested and deservedly popular sort. Last of June.

Red Astrachan. Medium to large, nearly crimson, striped, juicy, acid. Last of June.

Early Ripe. Large, yellow, firm, sub-acid; good market sort. Middle of July.

Carolina Red June. Medium, oblong, deep red, sub-acid; bears and ships well. July 20th here.

Maiden's Blush. Medium, flat, yellow with blush; an old and reliable kind. First of August.

Summer Queen. Large, striped, coarse; great bearer. August 1st to 10th.

Crumpton. Medium, oblate, dark red; excellent quality; best keeper of any summer sort. August. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Perkins. Seedling of Maiden's Blush, but is larger and of better quality. Has no superior as a family sort. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. Last of August.

Price's Sweet, Barley's Sweet, and Pound Sweet are all good, sweet Summer Apples.

FALL APPLES.

Arkansas Black. Slightly conic, regular, smooth; flesh yellow, firm, fine-grained; skin dark red or nearly black; long keeper. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. October to April.

Fall Pippin. Large, roundish, flattened at ends, yellowish, rich, aromatic, sub-acid. October.

Tolman Sweet. Medium, pale yellow, rather firm, rich, sweet, hardy, and productive. September to November.

Twenty Ounce. Very large, roundish, greenish yellow, marbled and striped with purplish red; flesh coarse, sub-acid. September to November.

King. Large, roundish, yellow and striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, rich, aromatic. October and December.

Wolf River. Very large, handsome, tender, pleasant sub-acid; peculiarly adapted to the West and mountainous country. November to December.

Fall Wine Sap. A free grower and an early bearer; fruit medium, roundish, yellowish with blush in sun; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. September to November.

Fallwater. Very large, greenish yellow; deservedly popular family and market sort. September and October.

Bonum. Medium, roundish, deep red with white dots; a good sort. September and October.

Cathead. An old Virginia sort, tender, crisp, and juicy. September.

Smith's Cider. Medium to large, striped, juicy, sub-acid; heavy bearer. September to December.

Wood's Favorite. Above medium to large; yellow, fine grain. In quality and beauty has no superior. Enormously productive, and should be in every collection. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen. October to December.

Ladies' Sweet. Above medium, oblate, striped and nearly covered with red; a beautiful and excellent sweet sort. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. September to December.

WINTER APPLES.

Grimes' Golden. Origin Virginia, medium, roundish oblate; flesh and skin yellow, tender, juicy, rich, spicy, sub-acid; excellent and profitable. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Royal Limbertwig. Large, flattish, splashed and streaked with red; fair quality. November to February.

Buckingham (Winter Cheese, Winter Queen). Large, oblate, nearly covered with red, tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to March.

Rome Beauty. Large, striped and splashed with red; tender, productive; popular market sort. October to February.

Limbertwig. An old sort, medium, roundish, yellow and russet, shaded with dull red; flesh firm, sub-acid. Was formerly one of the longest keepers; productive. October to March.

Mammoth Black Twig. Seedling of Wine Sap, and said to excel its parent in nearly every important point; better and stronger grower, hardier, fruit much larger, sometimes four inches in diameter and very uniform in size; color darker red; flesh firm, flavor mild sub-acid; a very long keeper, and is succeeding over a large extent of country. We advise every one to plant a few trees of this sort. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. November to April.

Willow Twig. Medium, roundish oblate, yellow with dull red, firm, pleasant, sub-acid. October to March.

Milam. Small, red, good quality and keeper. October and March.

Huntsman's Favorite. Very large, flat, yellow, fine-grained, aromatic, and of excellent flavor; fruit will scent a room; a profitable late winter sort, worthy of being generally tested. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. October to April.

Shannon Pippin. A peculiar sort; jointed grower; fruit said to be large; of good quality, and a market sort. October to February.

Kinnaird Choice. Another seedling of Wine Sap, and no Apple grown is said to be of better quality for late fall or early winter; medium to large; dark red or crimson; fine-grained, tender, rich, juicy, aromatic; most excellent; trees vigorous, and bear young. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Ben Davis. Large, striped, coarse, sub-acid; good bearer and popular market sort. October to February.

Johnson's Fine Winter. Large, showy, red; great bearer, very profitable. November to April.

Lady. Small, flat, tender, crisp and juicy; dessert. November to March.

Mason's Stranger. Large, yellow, firm; good keeper. November to April.

Rawle's Genet. Medium, flattish, striped. Late to bloom. November to February.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Above medium, light yellow, with pear flavor; good quality. October to February.

Rebel. Large, striped, best quality; very showy. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. September to January.

Wine Sap. The most popular Apple for Virginia and the South. October to April.

Ivanhoe. Seedling of Albemarle Pippin. Has been kept for twelve months, and deserves a trial. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sheep's Nose. Our grafts were secured from the Old Virginia type of Sheep's Nose. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. October to March.

Isham's Sweet. Large, showy, and said to be a good keeper. October to April.

Salome. Hardy, productive, medium, roundish, conical; pale yellow, splashed and striped with red; good quality, long keeper. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gano. Yellow, nearly covered with dark red, handsome, medium to large; flesh pale yellow, mild, sub-acid. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Delaware Red Winter. Medium to large, bright red, fine-grained; a long keeper, and a valuable acquisition. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. December to March.

Stark. Large, roundish, greenish yellow striped with red, with profuse brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid; trees good growers. October to February.

Sutton's Beauty. Medium, roundish, waxen yellow striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, very good; tree handsome, free grower and productive; late keeper. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Arkansas Black. Slightly conical, smooth, regular; flesh yellow, firm, fine-grained; skin dark red or nearly black; long keeper. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen. October to April.

CRAB APPLES. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Whitney. Large, striped, firm, sub-acid. Said to be one of the best.

Siberian Red. Small, waxen yellow and red. August.

Yellow Siberian. Small, yellow, firm; good to eat and preserve. Last of August.

Hew's Virginia. Small, striped; great cider Apple. October to January.

PEACHES.

Trees four to six feet, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. Those priced at 25 cts. each will be \$2.50 per dozen.

Snead. Said to be a week earlier than Alexander; belongs to Chinese type; size medium, color white with red cheek. If this be true, this is the most valuable Peach yet introduced. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Alexander. Medium, bright red; none earlier none better.

Wilder. Similar to Alexander, but several days later.

Beatrice. Too well known to need description. July 10th.

Early Rivers. Large, creamy white; beautiful July 10th.

Large Early York. An old favorite. July 15th.

Troth's Early. Medium size; good market and family sort. August 1st.

Amelia. Large, white with crimson covering; flesh deep and tender, juicy. August 1st.

Foster. Large; skin and flesh yellow, nearly covered with red. August 1st.

Chinese Cling. One of the largest and best of cling-stone Peaches. August 1st.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow flesh with red covering. August 1st.

Old Nixon Free. An old and reliable family market sort. August 1st to 10th.

Susquehanna. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet. August 12th.

Elberta. One of the largest yellow free-stone sorts, and held in highest esteem. 25 cts. each. August 15th.

Stump the World. Large, white with red cheek, juicy; high flavor. August 15th.

George the Fourth. Medium, white with red cheek, juicy, rich and excellent. August 15th.

Columbia. Large; skin and flesh striped with red. Of Indian Georgia type. August 15th.

Green Twig. White blossoms, lemon color and shape; very juicy. August 10th.

Heath Cling. An old sort, everywhere prized for home use and market. September 10th.

Globe. Fruit large, globular; skin and flesh yellow, fine, showy. 25 cts. each.

Smock's Free. Rather large, red cheek, with yellow skin and flesh. Market sort. Sept. 10th.

Wonderful. Very large, rich golden yellow, high flavor. 25 cts. each. September 15th.

Lone Pine. No good Peach can ripen later in this climate. The fruit is larger than the Beatrice. 25 cts. each.

Shepherd's Early. Splendid, large, pure free-stone; flesh white, red cheek. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Honey. A remarkably sweet sort, small, white with red cheek; point at apex, almond-shaped. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Troth's Early. An excellent Peach, of medium size; skin whitish, with fine red cheek; sweet, and good market sort.

Crawford's Late. One of the most popular and profitable market sorts, on account of its large size and showy appearance.

Grand Admiral Cling. Medium; skin white, partly covered with red. A handsome and good sort.

Butler's Late. Fruit of large size, very handsome, mostly covered with bright red; best quality. Promises to be a very profitable sort. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wager. Large; red cheek; skin and flesh yellow, juicy and well flavored.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—We can furnish eggs for hatching from the following improved breeds of thoroughbred fowls, all first-class stock, viz.: S. C. Brown Leghorns, Silver-laced Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Barred Plymouth Rocks. Price of eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 15; \$3.50 for two settings at one shipment. If so desired, we will make up a setting of different breeds.

Infant Wonder. Of the Georgia or Indian type; large; skin dark or brown; flesh and skin striped with red and yellow; very good quality.

Albright's Winter, C. Very similar to Heath Cling, but ripens about a month later.

STANDARD PEARS.

When budded on Pear stocks they make standard or large trees, and should have same care as Apples.

Trees, unless otherwise priced, five to seven feet, 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Doyenne D'Ette. Small; red cheek; best; very early. June.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, splashed with red; melting, sweet. July.

Bartlett. Large, yellow, most popular. August.

Seckle. Small, russet red, excellent. August.

Duchess. Very large, rather russet, good. Last of August.

Buffum. Medium, russet, fine quality. September.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large, russet, bell-shaped, juicy, sweet. September and November.

Lawrence. Medium size, pale yellow, good quality, long keeper. October to January.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, juicy, rich. September.

Belle Lucrative. Medium size, russet, highest flavor. September.

Easter Beurre. Large, yellowish green, russet, melting, juicy. December to March.

Le Conte. Very large, smooth, medium quality. Good market and shipping sort. Vigorous and productive. September.

Kieffer. Large, yellow with russety red. Its great vigor and productiveness render it a valuable market sort. November.

Idaho. No other Pear has received so much praise by experts, who claim it is superior to Bartlett. Trees three to four feet, 75 cts.; \$7.00 per dozen.

NEW PEARS.

One and two years old, four to five feet.

Koonce. Medium to large; exceedingly handsome; golden yellow, with fine red cheek; good quality; one of the earliest to ripen; very valuable for market or family. June. 75 cts. each.

Vermont Beauty. Of best quality, resembling Seckle in quality; exceedingly attractive, being covered with bright carmine red; flesh melting; rich, juicy, aromatic; best; ripens with and after Seckle. 60 cts. each.

Wilder's Early. Introducer says its good points are earliness, delicious quality, good keeper and shipper, great beauty and productiveness. 60 cts. each.

Bessemainka. A Russian variety, with extreme hardness and excellent quality. Trees free from disease, with no leaf rust. Season September. 60 cts. each.

Jefferson. Large, beautiful appearance, coarse, and rather poor quality, but very valuable for market. July. 60 cts. each.

Early Harvest. Somewhat similar to Jefferson, but ripens a little earlier; valuable for market. 50 cts. each.

Lincoln Coreless. Originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. Rarely has core or seed, and bears immense crops. Very large, sometimes from a pound to a pound and a half each; long, bright yellow, juicy, rich, delicate aromatic flavor; keeps late into winter, even until March. We hope to see it generally tested. 75 cts. each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Garber. Large, beautiful, bright yellow with red; juicy and good; of Kieffer order, and, like it, will produce more bushels and dollars than any other sort. September. 60 cts. each; \$5.50 per dozen.

Golden Russet. From the Japan family. Inclined to be of dwarfish habit; extremely hardy and productive, frequently bearing at two years old; fruit handsome, uniform, perfect, flat or apple-shaped; crisp, juicy, sweet; unsurpassed for canning and preserving, and when ripened in the house is fair for dessert. September. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

DWARF PEARS.

When budded on Quince stocks, the Pear makes a dwarf or shrubby tree that usually bears early. These are best for garden and where fruit is wanted quickly. We offer the following, two to three feet high, at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen: **Bartlett, Duchess, Seckle, Lawrence, Kieffer, Belle Lucrative, Clapp's Favorite, Lawson, and Louis Bonne de Jersey.**

PLUMS.

On Plum roots, two-year-old trees, four to six feet, 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Wild Goose. Medium, red, good quality, standard sort; free from curculio. July.

Golden Beauty. Medium, yellow; ripens September; fine for preserving and pickling.

Mariana. Vigorous and productive, but not so large as Wild Goose. July.

Shropshire Damson. Fruit larger than common Damson.

Robinson. A new sort, of the Chickasaw type.

Pottowatame. Same family as Wild Goose, but later. Last of July.

Botan. Very vigorous, and said to possess nearly every good point. 60 cts. each.

German Prune. Long oval; fair quality, good for cooking and preserving. Four to six feet, 60 cts. each.

Whitaker. Said to be larger and of better quality than Wild Goose. Four to six feet, 60 cts. each.

We can also supply an abundance of **Goliath Prunes, Simonii and Green Gage**, at 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

APRICOTS.

Four to six feet, 50 cts. each.

Moorpark Large Early, Breda.

Russian Apricots. Four to six feet, 60c. each.

J. L. Budd, Catherine, Acme, Nicholas.

QUINCES.

Two to three feet, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Champion and Angers.

Meech & Rea's Mammoth. 50 cts. each.

CHERRIES.

Trees, four to six feet, 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

The following are sweet sorts: **Early Purple, Guigne, May Duke, Black Tartarian.**

The following are amber colored or wax sorts: **Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Great Bigarreau, Yellow Spanish.**

The following are sour sorts: **Early Richmond, English Morello.**

GRAPES.

Our vines are mostly two years old.

Concord and Ives. 15 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$3.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000. One year old, \$2.50 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

The following are 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.: **Martha** (white), **Brighton** (red), **Elvira** (white), **Lindley** (red), **Hartford** (black), **Early White** (white), **Norton's Virginia** (black).

The following are 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz.: **Catawba** (red), **Isabella** (black), **Telegraph** (black).

The following are 25 cts. each; \$2.25 per doz.: **Niagara** (white), **Pocklington** (white), **Goethe** (red), **Wilder** (black), **Lady** (white), **Wyoming** (red), **Moore's Early** (black), **Empire State** (white).

The following are 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.: **Vergennes** (red), **Perkins** (red), **Herbert** (black), **Ulster Prolific** (red), **Woodruff** (red), **Eaton** (black), **Lady Washington** (white), **Moore's Diamond** (white).

Mayer (red), said to be better than Delaware. 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Green Mountain. Received the highest prize at Blacksburg Experiment Station. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

CURRENTS.

One- and two-year old plants, 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen. Varieties: **Cherry**, **La Versailles**, **Red Dutch**, **White Grape**, **Black Naples**, **Champion**.

Fay's Prolific. New, productive, large size, good flavor; red. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRY.

Houghton. Red and reliable. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Downing. White, large and productive. 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Red Jacket. Has foliage and fruit that does not mildew. Productive and of good quality. 60 cts. each; \$7.00 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert. Fruit large, deep red, delicious flavor. 75 cts. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Turner. Red, rather small, early, sweet, and one of the most reliable. 75 cts. per dozen; \$2 per 100.

Golden Queen. Fruit large, yellow, very sweet. \$1.25 per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$16.00 per 1,000.

Souhegan. 75 cts. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

The following black caps are \$1.00 per dozen: **Gregg**, **Ohio**, **Mammoth Cluster**, **New Rochelle**.

BLACKBERRIES.

\$1.00 per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Early Harvest, **Erie**, **Wilson's Early**, **Wilson's Junior**, **Snyder**, **Kittytinny**, **Early Cluster**.

STRAWBERRIES.

The following varieties are for staminate or perfect blooming, but those marked P., which are pistillate, are destitute of pollen, and require to be planted near some perfect blooming sort. If desired to horse work, plant in rows one by four feet; if to be hoe worked, one by one-and-a-half feet. The pistillate sorts are generally most productive, and about every third or fourth row of some staminate sort is sufficient to fertilize them. Planting may be done from September to May, when the ground is not frozen; if in freezing weather, partially cover plants with trash to prevent swerving out of ground. Prices,

unless otherwise stated, 25 cts. per dozen; 75 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. Among the earliest good berries we have yet tested. Ripens whole crop in a few days. Berries medium size; good quality and moderate bearer.

Gandy. A fine late berry, large, firm, regular in size and shape; handsome and showy.

Cumberland. Large, light red; medium late; one of the best old sorts for any use.

Bubach No. 5. P. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitability, we have found no superior, and we predict it will be generally planted as the Concord Grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union.

Haverland. P. Berries medium to large, long, uniform in size; good quality; none more productive on rich land. Ripens from early to late.

Jessie. Of large size and best quality; very productive, ripens early. We find this a good fertilizer for Bubach and Haverland.

Van Deman. This new sort pleased us very much this season; a heavy bearer; medium size, dark red, very firm, good quality. One of the very earliest and a good shipper. 50 cts. per dozen; \$1.25 per 100; \$5.50 per 1,000.

Parker Earle. Large, handsome, very productive; plants rust some; ripens from medium to very late, and is a good shipper. 50 cts. per dozen; \$1.25 per 100; \$5.50 per 1,000.

Greenville. P. Has proven one of the best of 150 varieties tested at the Missouri Experiment Station. Only one equalling it in productiveness and two in size. Large, strong plant; free from disease. It produced a fine crop here last season, and we are much pleased with it. 60 cts. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

We can also supply the following new sorts: **Tennessee Prolific**, **No Name**, **Aroma**, **Lady Thomas**. Price, \$1.00 per dozen. Prices on larger quantities quoted on application.

EVERGREENS.

Two to three feet, 75 cts. each; three to four feet, \$1.00 each.

American Arborvitæ, **Chinese Arborvitæ**, **Tom Thumb Arborvitæ**, **Compacta Arborvitæ**, **Plumosa**, **Irish Juniper**, **Norway Spruce**, **Hemlock Spruce**.

SHADE TREES.

Sugar Maple. One of the best shade or lawn trees. It grows slowly while young. Eight to ten feet, 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Basswood or American Linden. A fair grower, forming a symmetrical head, and much admired by some. Eight to ten feet, 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Cottonwood. A most rapid-growing tree for street or lawn. Ten to twelve feet, 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Catalpa. Broad leaf, rapid-growing tree. Five to six feet, 60 cts. each.

Silver Maple. A fast-growing tree for street. Ten to twelve feet, 75 cts. each.

Buckeye. Forms a large-sized and beautiful tree. In spring has yellow blossoms. Five to six feet, \$1.00 each.

Elm. A fine shade tree that grows slowly while young, but attains great size and age. Seven to ten feet high, 75 cts. each.

Norway Maple. One of the most beautiful of the Maple family, but does not attain great size. 75 cts. each.

Weeping Willow. 75 cts. each.

NUT TREES.

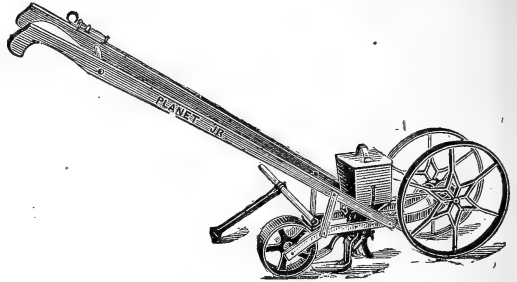
American Sweet Chestnut, **Spanish Chestnut**, **Filberts**, **English Walnuts.** Trees four to five feet high, 75 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Planet Jr. Garden Implements.

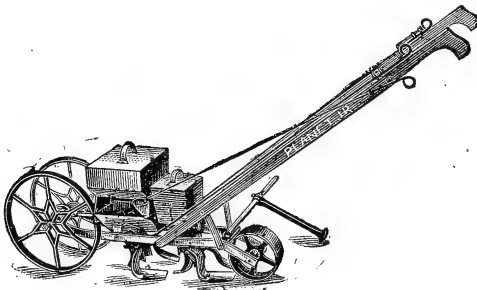
These are the most popular and satisfactory tools made for garden and field use. We can show but a portion of them and only partially describe them here, but we shall be glad to send our Special Planet Jr. Catalogue, containing full description and fifty illustrations, free to all who will write for it.

The Planet Jr. Hill Dropping Garden Drill.

This is an entirely new machine, the latest and best of the "Planet Jr." family. It holds two quarts, and sows all kind of garden seed with the greatest regularity. The plow runs (any depth from one-eighth to two inches. It sows in drills as well as the No. 2 Drill (described below), and will also drop in neat hills either four, six, eight, or twelve inches apart. It can be changed from a hill to a drill dropping machine or the reverse, or can be thrown in or out of gear in a moment, and will not sow when run backwards. It is nicely adapted to working all conditions of land, especially well in fresh ground, or when planting on a ridge. It has a force-feed, so that the sowing is regular, no matter whether the drill is full or nearly empty. The discharge of the seed can be stopped instantly at the end of the row, so that none need be wasted. The Opening Plow and coverer are specially adapted for the work they have to do, while the marker can be set any distance desired up to twenty inches. The ability to drop in hills is a great advantage, as it saves considerable seed, insures vigorous plants at even distances, and saves an immense amount of hand labor in thinning out. The machine is thoroughly well made and the best too on the market. Price, \$9.50. Extra attachment for sowing onion seed for sets in a band four inch inches wide, 50 cts.



The Planet Jr. Combined Hill Dropping and Fertilizer Drill.

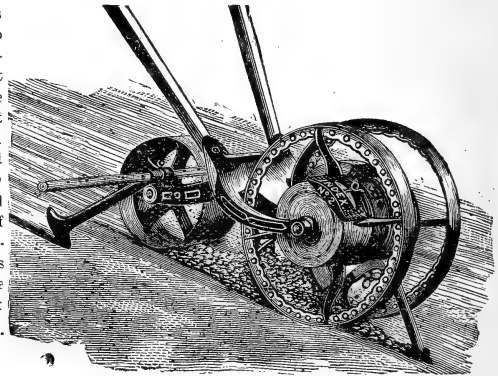


This tool is also new for 1895, and as a drill is exactly the same as the machine just described. The fertilizer hopper holds one peck. The fertilizer can be sown in any quantity necessary, either above or below the seed, as desired, by setting that plow deeper or shallower than the other. The drills may be satisfactorily used also to sow either seed or fertilizer alone. The amount sown is regulated accurately by the dials, and the discharge of both may be stopped and started instantly, either separately or together, thus avoiding all loss at the ends of the row. Like the plain Hill Dropping Drill, it does not sow when drawn backwards, and can be quickly thrown entirely out of gear. This machine will be a great boon to all farmers and market gardeners. It is thoroughly well made, and guaranteed to do satisfactory work.

Price, - - - - \$14.00.

The Planet Jr. No. 2 Seed Drill.

* This is a simple and most accurate drill, and has been the standard machine for years. It holds two and one-half quarts. It sows all garden seeds accurately at any desired thickness or depth; it opens, drops, covers, rolls down, and marks the next row all at one passage; in the most perfect manner. The continual revolution of the hopper keeps the seed loose, and makes sowing difficult seed, such as carrot, parsnip, beet, and salsify, easy and perfect. The machine has no agitators, and hence delicate seed can be sown without danger of injury. It is the best machine on the market, except the Hill Dropping Drill described above. This machine, with the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe (see description), makes an excellent combination for market gardeners, and especially onion growers. Price, \$7.25.



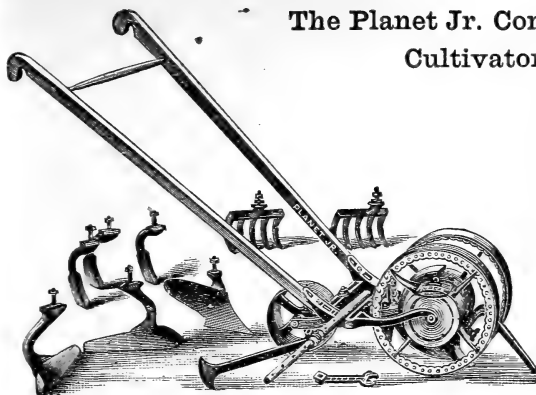
The "Fire-Fly" Wheel Garden Plow.

This tool is intended for those who have but small gardens and a moderate amount of time to spend in them. It enables them to raise vegetables for their family or for market, with a minimum of expenditure of labor and time, the latter being often the most important item to many who would be glad to grow their own vegetables if they could do it in their spare moments. The moldboard is tempered and polished steel. The depth may be changed as desired very quickly. The low price brings it within reach of all. Price, \$2.25.

The "Fire-Fly" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This convenient tool has rapidly convinced gardeners of its high merits. It combines lightness and strength with great adjustability, while its highly polished and tempered tools make gardening comparatively a pleasure. The tools are all made after the most perfect models, and are: First, a pair of admirable Hoes, which can be set to work to and from the row, and to any desired depth. Next, a set of three reversible Cultivator Teeth, to be used together or singly, or in conjunction with the hoes. Third, a large excellent Garden Plow. The whole tool is light and strong, attractive in appearance, and capable of standing hard usage for years, while the price is its final recommendation. Price, \$4.00.

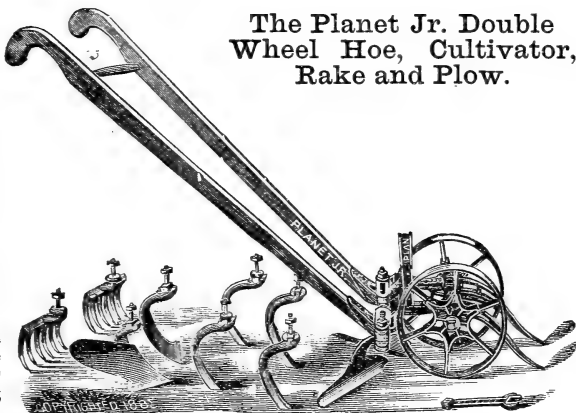
The Planet Jr. Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.



This is unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. As a seed drill it is the same as the No. 1, except in size; it holds one quart. It has all the tools shown in cut. All blades are steel, tempered and polished. The Rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, for covering seeds, first cultivation, etc. The Hoes work closely and safely all rows up to sixteen inches wide at one passage, leaving the ground nearly level. The Plow opens furrows, covers them, hills, ploughs to and from, etc. The Cultivator teeth are admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil and marking out. Taken as a whole, this combined tool is the nearest approach to perfection for the uses of a gardener that can well be devised in a single implement. Price, \$9.50.

This tool is the best for all who raise onions or garden vegetables on an extensive scale. It does the work of six to ten men with ordinary hand hoes. It can be used to straddle the rows, or between rows, as desired. It has all the attachments shown in cut. The Rakes level the ground for planting, gather stones and trash, cultivate, cover seeds, etc. The Hoes cut loose and clean, killing everything they meet, leaving the ground level. The Cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow, and are useful for marking out. The Plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plough away, as desired. The Leaf Guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, beans and peas. No vegetable grower can afford to be without it. It will do the work of six men with ordinary hand hoes. Price, complete, \$6.50.

Plain Double Wheel Hoe.—To meet a demand from some sections, the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe will be offered with only one pair of Hoes and without leaf guards, as the "Planet Jr." Plain Double Wheel Hoe, at \$4.50. This makes a very effective and cheap tool for parties who have limited work or chiefly hoeing.

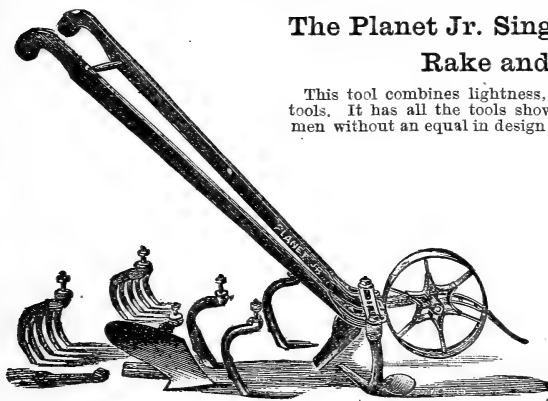


The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

The Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow Combined.

This tool combines lightness, great strength, variety and adjustability of tools. It has all the tools shown in the cut. It is pronounced by practical men without an equal in design

and finish, ease of operation, variety of adjustment and perfection of work. The form of the Hoes insures a forward slanting cut next to the plant, and consequent close work *without danger*, and at the same time thorough *cultivation of the soil*. The Rake and Cultivator teeth, in combination with the Hoes and Plow, enable the operator to perform almost every variety of work, either in field or garden. A Leaf Guard (detachable) is very useful in late hoeing. All rows from *six to eighteen inches* apart can be perfectly hoed at *one passage*. The frame allows every desirable adjustment, is quickly raised or lowered to regulate depth, and the wheel can be attached centrally or at *one side of the machine*, giving the operator the *important advantage* of hoeing both sides of the row at one passage when desired. Price, \$5.00.



Below we give prices of the Planet Jr. Horse Implements. Shall take pleasure in mailing special Planet Jr. Catalogue giving full descriptions, etc., on application.

The "Planet Jr." No. 6 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined, with lever wheel,	7.50
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 All Steel Plain Cultivator, with wheel,	7.00
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 or 6 Horse Hoe, without wheel,	6.25
The "Planet Jr." No. 4 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator, with wheel, \$7.00; without wheel,	6.00
The "Planet Jr." Market Gardeners' Horse Hoe Complete,	7.50
The "Planet Jr." Twelve Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer, Complete,	7.50
The "Planet Jr." Furrower, Marker, Hiller and Ridger,	11.00
The "Planet Jr." All Steel Pulverizer and Leveler,	8.00
The "Planet Jr." Nine Tooth Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined,	11.00
The "Planet Jr." Sweet Potato Horse Hoe,	7.50
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 All Steel Plain Cultivator, with wheel,	5.50
Same tool without wheel,	5.00
The "Planet Jr." No. 4 All Steel Plain Cultivator, with wheel,	5.00
Same tool without wheel,	4.50
The "Planet Jr." No. 6 All Steel Plain Cultivator, with lever wheel,	6.00
The "Planet Jr." Celery Hiller,	8.00
The "Planet Jr." Sweet Potato Digger,	17.50
The "Planet Jr." Irish Potato Digger,	16.00

INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, Etc.

Hammond's Slug Shot. One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the cabbage worm, potato bugs, tobacco worms, and other insects that prey on vegetation. Not recommended for use on melon and cucumber vines. Gardeners need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like Paris Green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life. Price, 5 lbs. and over, at 5 cts. per lb. Bbl. prices on application. Pamphlet containing full descriptions, testimonials, etc., mailed free on application. Small sprinklers for applying Slug Shot, 10 cts. each; large canisters, 25 cts. each.

Paris Green. One of the cheapest and most effective poisons for potato bugs and other insects. It is a strong poison, and should be very carefully used. Mix with plaster at the rate of one pound of Paris Green to fifty pounds plaster, or with water to one hundred gallons. Price, 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Powell's Guicide Powder. For potato blight, potato rot, grape vine flea beetle, potato bugs, pear and cherry slugs, codling moths, curculio and strawberry crown borers. Can be used either dry or in solution. Price, 25 lb. boxes, 6 cts. per lb.; \$1.50 per box.

Powell's Copperdine. For black rot, downy mildew and anthracnose of the grape, pear leaf blight, pear scab, apple scab, and powdery mildew. Price, 1 gallon cans (make 100 gallons wash), \$1.50 per can.

Powell's Bordeaux Mixture. For black rot, downy mildew and anthracnose of grapes, potato blight, potato rot, leaf blight of cherry, pear, quince, and other fungus diseases. Price, 20 lb. packages (50 gallons wash), \$1.00 per package.

Powell's Kerosene Emulsion. For plant lice of any kind, cabbage worms, scale insects on apple, pear, orange, lemon, and other trees. Price, 5 gallon buckets (makes 75 gallons wash), \$1.25 per bucket.

Powell's Quassaine. This is a concentrated fluid extract quassia, held in suspension by whale oil soap, adopted and officially recommended by the State Horticultural Board at Washington as a cheap and reliable non-poisonous insecticide for hop lice, aphids, and all scale insects; nothing better for rose bushes and house plants. Price, quart cans (50 gallons wash), \$1.00 per can; 1 gallon cans (100 gallons wash), \$1.50 per can; 2 gallon cans (200 gallons wash), \$2.50 per can.

Powell's Carbolyzed Soap. For peach, apple, and other tree-borers, also for washing trees to prevent attacks of animals or vermin. Price, 1 gallon cans (makes 12 gallons paint), \$1.00 per can.

Powell's Sulpho-Steatite Powder. For lettuce mildew, powdery and downy mildew of the grape, rose mildew, and other fungus diseases affecting plants under glass. Price, 25 lb boxes (used as a dust), 8 cts. per lb.

LEGGETT'S FUNGICROID A POWDERED BORDEAUX MIXTURE

economically with Leggett's Insecticide Gun. in bulk, 12 cts. per lb. Descriptive circular mailed on application.

A powdered Bordeaux Mixture to prevent mildew on grapes and other fruits and vegetables, rotting of tomatoes, potatoes, and all diseases of a fungous character; apple scab and mildew; pear leaf blight; plum fruit rot; cherry, gooseberry, strawberry and celery blight. Can be used very effectively and

Price of the Fungicroid, 15 cts. per lb.; by the barrel

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER. You can get plenty of eggs at all seasons by using this preparation. It supplies just what nature needs for producing Eggs, Plumage, Growth, and Development, and in the exact proportions required. It is entirely unlike those stimulating powders advertised to make hens lay, and therefore does not exhaust and damage fowls.

Its composition also includes valuable tonics and remedial agents to ensure perfect assimilation and robust health, without which the best results cannot be secured. Give frequently to young chicks (a tablespoonful to each quart of meal), it keeps them healthy, and enables nearly every chick to be brought to maturity; and it so increases their growth and development that they are earlier ready for market or laying. It also makes tardy pullets prompt to lay, shortens the moulting period of fowls, and prevents and cures leg weakness and many other diseases. Although specially valuable in winter, in consequence of the high price of eggs, it is of great value at all seasons, and many are using it with decided advantage the whole year round. It is equally useful for Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, and Hens, and is, in short, just what is needed to make egg-producing and fowl-raising a very profitable pursuit. Price, 1 lb. package, 25 cts.; if by mail, 44 cts.; 2½ lb. package, 50 cts.; if by mail, 94 cts.; 6 lb. package, \$1.00; 10-lb. box, \$1.50. Prices for larger packages quoted on application.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS. The only positive preventive and cure for Gapes and Poultry Cholera, and the best medicine for horses, cattle, poultry, and hogs.

We warrant Haven's Condition Powders to be free from antimony, arsenic, alum, rosin, salt-petre, and all harmful ingredients, and to be

entirely unlike any other preparation. It is not a food, but an honest medicine, at an honest price. Price, per package, 25 cts.; if by mail, 40 cts.; 32-oz. package, 50 cts.; if by mail, 85 cts.; 6-lb. package, \$1.00. Prices for larger packages quoted on application.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD. A valuable adjunct to the poultry yard, not only making hens lay, but improving their condition, and keeping them healthy. We have sold it largely for several years past, with entire satisfaction and profitable results to our customers. The cost of using it is comparatively little, one tablespoonful mixed with their food every other day being sufficient for a flock of twelve to fifteen fowls. Send for circulars. Price, 1-lb. package, 50 cts.; 2½-lb. package, \$1.00; 6-lb. box, \$2.00; 10-lb. box, \$3.00; 25-lb. box, \$6.25. Postage, 16 cents per lb.

Eggine. A food for all varieties of poultry. It will greatly increase egg production, and keep poultry in a healthy condition. For young chicks it is unexcelled. Price, 1-lb. package, 25 cts.; 2½-lb. package, 50c. Postage, 16c. per lb.

Victory Poultry Food. A preparation specially recommended for use to keep poultry healthy and increase egg production. It is claimed as a sure preventive and cure for roup and gapes, and will keep away cholera. Price, 25 cts. per package. Postage, 12 cents.

Crushed Bone. Prepared for poultry feeding. Per 10 lbs. 40 cts.; per 100 lbs. \$3.25.

Crushed Oyster Shells. Per 10 lbs. 25 cts.; per 100 lbs. \$1.50.

Ground Bone Meal. 5 cts. per lb.; per 10 lbs. 40 cts.; per 100 lbs. \$3.25.

Dried Beef Scraps. 5 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. 40 cts.; \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Wood's Animal Bone Fertilizers.

These crop-producing fertilizers are put up from a pure animal bone basis, and are guaranteed to have no Charleston or Florida phosphate rock in them. The superior qualities of bone fertilizers are well known by their present beneficial effects on all crops—supplying food from the start, and continuing it until the crop is made, and by lasting benefit to the soil. A further benefit of animal bone over phosphate rock is that “insoluble” or “unavailable” in animal bone becomes entirely available by the action of the elements, whereas that in phosphate rock remains unavailable. These various brands cannot be too highly recommended to agriculturists.

WOOD'S CROP PRODUCER.—This is a complete fertilizer for all kinds of vegetables, tobacco, grain, grass, etc. The basis of it is animal bone, ammoniated with dried blood, fish, meat, etc. It is quick in its action, as well as lasting in its effects, and can be applied at the time the crop is put in, as well as during cultivation and as a top dressing. It can be either drilled or broadcasted and raked in afterwards. The quantity sufficient for each crop must be left to the good judgment of the growers. While many think two hundred pounds per acre sufficient, many extensive truckers and planters find that it pays best to use a thousand pounds or more. Price, per ton of 12 bags, f. o. b. cars at Richmond, \$34.00; per bag, \$2.90. The analysis is as follows:

Ammonia (derived from dried blood, Sulphate of Ammonia, meat and fish),	2.85 to 3.25
Phosphoric Acid (available), derived from animal bone,	10.00 to 12.00
Insoluble,	2.00 to 3.00
Potash (derived from high grade Sulphate),	1.50 to 2.00

WOOD'S GROUND ANIMAL BONE.—This is a splendid fertilizer for all crops; but not being quite so quick in its action as Wood's Crop-Producer, is recommended more for use as a permanent improver. On Grain, Clover and Grass crops it gives the very best results. Slaughter-house bone is the basis of this fertilizer, prepared to make it available for the various crops on which it is used. This bone is a most valuable fertilizer for all crops. It is principally adapted, however, for seeding down grass and to apply to fruit-trees, vines, etc. This fertilizer should not be sown broadcast without harrowing or lightly incorporating with the soil, otherwise, the bone being exposed to the atmosphere, the ammonia is liable to escape, and the benefits are to a greater or less extent lost to the crop. From 250 to 300 pounds should be used per acre. Price, per ton of 12 bags, 167 lbs. to the bag, \$30.00; per bag, \$2.60. Analysis is as follows:

Nitrogen from organic matter,	2.70 to 2.90
Corresponds to Ammonia,	3.25 to 3.50
Phosphoric Acid, total,	12.00 to 14.00
Corresponds to Bone Phosphate,	26.00 to 30.00

WOOD'S TRUCKERS' HIGH GRADE.—This is a complete high-grade vegetable fertilizer, combined to supply the food requirements of potatoes and all kinds of vegetables from the start until the crop is made, and to hasten the maturity, which is an important factor to the trucker, as a few days in earliness often makes a considerable difference in the profits of the crops. It can be used most profitably in connection with stable manure or by itself, as it is a complete high grade vegetable fertilizer. Peruvian Guano, which at one time was so largely used, is giving way to these high grade goods, as the fertilizers contain all the required elements of plant food, not only, as in the case of nitrogen, giving them a quick start, but has the proper food to bring the plant to maturity in the shortest possible time. Price, per ton of 12 bags, 167 lbs. to the bag, f. o. b. cars at Richmond, \$40.00. Per bag, \$3.50. The analysis is as follows:

Ammonia (derived from dried blood, Sulphate of Ammonia, and animal matter),	4.50 to 5.25
Phosphoric Acid (available), derived from animal bone,	8.75 to 10.00
Potash (derived from high grade Sulphate),	7.00 to 8.00

LISTERS' STANDARD BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.

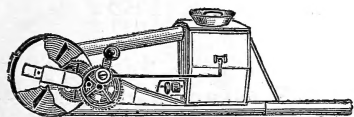
This is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than from the use of manure alone. The basis of it is animal bone, ammoniated with dried blood, meat, fish, etc. It is used with great profit on Corn and all vegetable crops, and is also specially recommended for use when seeding down grasses for hay, lawns or pasturage, and also on Tobacco, Oats, Wheat, Rye or Barley. Price, \$2.90 per bag of 167 lbs.; \$34.00 per ton, 12 bags to the ton.

LISTERS' CELEBRATED GROUND BONE.

This brand was first introduced in 1850, and is particularly recommended as a permanent improver. It is, strictly speaking, a bone manure, bone and meat being the only source from which phosphoric acid or bone phosphate is derived. Price, \$2.60 per bag (167 lbs.); \$30.00 per ton.

LAND PLASTER.—Best Nova Scotia Blue Lump Plaster, freshly ground, 90 cents per bag of 200 lbs.; \$8.00 per ton.

Leggett's Paris Green or Dry Insecticide Gun.



This is a most valuable implement for distributing dry Insecticides and Fungicides. A great many of the Insecticides offered can be used more economically and effectively in the powdered form than in a liquid state, and this implement meets a long felt want to apply same in the dry state safely, effectively and economically. Descriptive circular, giving full information, sent on application.

Price of Gun, with all attachments, \$7.50.

Leggett's Fungiroid—a splendid preparation to prevent diseases on fruits, vegetables, etc.

Mapes' Formula and Peruvian Guano Company's Manures.

We have made arrangements to represent this old, established and favorably known house in this section, and have pleasure in offering and recommending their manures to our customers, with the fullest confidence that they will give the most satisfactory results wherever used. Mapes' special manures for different crops and soils have long been used by the most experienced agriculturists, with highly profitable results, and we respectfully invite correspondence from those contemplating the use of fertilizers, regarding these brands.

Prices and analyses of Mapes' Manures are as follows:

Mapes' Potato Manure per ton, \$42.00

Ammonia, 4.50 to 5 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent. (soluble and available, 8 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high grade Sulphate and in forms free from Nitrates (or Chlorides); Magnesia, Lime, etc., 77 to 81 per cent.

FOR IRISH and SWEET POTATOES, also for ASPARAGUS, EARLY VEGETABLES, TOMATOES, SUGAR BEETS, FRUITS, SORGHUM, and SUGAR CANE.

Mapes' Fruit and Vine Manure per ton, 40.00

Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 7 to 9 per cent. (soluble and available, 5 to 7 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 10 to 12 per cent., all as high grade Sulphate and in forms free from Nitrates (or Chlorides).

FOR INSURING FRUITING POWER, particularly in QUALITY OF FRUIT in Vineyards (GRAPES), PEARS, APPLES, PLUMS, STRAWBERRIES, and all small fruits. Is slow in effects.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure for all Soils, or } Complete Manure for Light Soils, per ton, 44.00

Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent. (soluble and available, 6 to 8 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 6 to 8 per cent.

This is our SPECIAL MANURE ON ALL kinds of soils, and is an excellent substitute for No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and may be used in the same way on all crops as Peruvian Guano. It is strongly recommended for Truck, Early Vegetables, ONIONS, CELERY, TOMATOES, also on light soils for Oats, Hops and Barley.

All vegetables require liberal supplies of soluble potash, and in the proper forms. Even with heavy or clay soils the natural supply of potash is insufficient.

Mapes' Cabbage and Cauliflower Manure per ton, 40.00

Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 6 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 6 to 8 per cent.

Mapes' Complete Manure ("A" brand) per ton, 37.00

Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 12 to 16 per cent. (soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 2.50 to 3.50 per cent.

A good manure for use on all crops and all soils, with or without stable manure. Can be used broadcast or in hill or drill. Special for PEAS, BEANS, BUCKWHEAT, TURNIPS, OATS, MILLET, CORN, VEGETABLES, MELONS, TOMATOES, GRASS and CLOVER CROPS WITH OR WITHOUT GRAIN.

Mapes' XXV. Phosphate per ton, 28.00

Ammonia, 2½ per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, total, 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 7 per cent.); Actual Potash, 1 per cent.

Prices on **Peruvian Guano** and other brands put up by the Mapes Company on application.

The above Manures and Superphosphates are fine, dry, in superior mechanical condition for use in machine drills, or for application by hand. They are free from stickiness and dampness. Packed in bags weighing 200 lbs. each, and are delivered free on cars or boat at Richmond, Va., One or more bags will be sold at the ton rate.

Each bag is plainly branded, besides having a tag attached, upon which is printed the *Guaranteed Analysis and full directions for use*.

The basis of the Mapes Manures is Bone and Peruvian Guano; no Rock used.

Descriptive pamphlet of the Mapes' Manures mailed free. It tells how to use them on Truck, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Sugar Beets, Tomatoes (for canning), Onions, Celery, Rhubarb, Top-dressing Grass, Seeding to Grass, Orchards, Tobacco, Small Fruits, Grapes and general Farm Crops. This descriptive pamphlet is arranged for easy reference to any crop. It should be in the hands of every farmer, fruit-grower, trucker, and special crop-grower.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seed-Growers and Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.

**STORES: 8 and 10 South Fourteenth St.; Corner Sixth and Marshall Sts.,
and 1707 East Franklin St.**

WHITTET & SHEPPERSON, Printers, Richmond, Va.

T. W. WOOD, President.

L. R. SPENCER, Sec'y and Treas.

RICHMOND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

1526 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

THE South can successfully compete in agricultural products with any part of the United States, provided the improved and labor-saving implements are adopted with discretion. We offer the largest and most complete line of goods for the farm in the South. This stock is selected with an eye to quality and merit of each article, and we are prepared to quote lowest prices, buying, as we do, direct from the largest and most reliable makers in the country, in car-load lots for cash. Amongst our stock you will find the following:

THE KEYSTONE CORN HUSKER FODDER CUTTER, AND HAY LOADER.

CORN HARVESTER AND BINDER.

MOWERS, REAPERS AND BINDERS.

BISSELL'S IMPROVED GHILLED PLOWS, AND ALL OTHER PLOWS & CASTINGS.

CLARK'S CUTAWAY HARROW, WHICH SUPERSEDES THE DISK, SPADING AND OTHER HARROWS.

SPRING TOOTH AND OTHER HARROWS.

OHIO ENSILAGE AND FODDER CUTTERS.

THOMAS AND OHIO HAY RAKES AND TEDDERS.

CROWN AND KENTUCKY SEED DRILLS.

HAY PRESSES, HAY CARRIERS, BALE TIES, BALING WIRE.

EVANS' CORN PLANTERS. HARROWS, ETC.

EUREKA CORN PLANTERS, CORN SHELLERS, CULTIVATORS.

GRAIN DRILLS, FIELD ROLLERS.

ENGINES, THRESHERS, SAW MILLS, FEED MILLS, WIND MILLS.

CANE MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, FANNING MILLS.

WINE AND CIDER MILLS, WOOD AND IRON LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, WELL FIXTURES, CHURNS, WASHING MACHINES, ETC.

JONES LOCKED WIRE FENCE, HARTMAN WIRE FENCE, BARBED AND PLAIN WIRE, STYRON PICKET AND POULTRY FENCE.

POST-HOLE DIGGERS, SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, ETC.

EVERITT'S MAN WEIGHT CULTIVATORS, DRILLS, ETC.

OWENSBORO AND OTHER FARM WAGONS, CORTLAND AND OTHER BUGGIES.

DAYTONS, SURREYS, PHAETONS, ROAD CARTS, AND HARNESS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

We shall be glad to see you, or mail you Catalogue and send special printed matter and information regarding anything in our line.

Richmond Agricultural Implement Company,
1526 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

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8 & 10 SOUTH 14th ST

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COR. 6th & MARSHALL STS

1707 E. FRANKLIN ST

Richmond, Va. U.S.A.



Seed Farms
Oakland and Chester

LITH. BY A. HOEN & CO. RICHMOND, VA.

